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French Minister Backs Expansion of Nuclear Power

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Jan. 29 (IHT) — In the midst of a reviving international debate on the threat of nuclear weapons proliferation, France's industry minister, André Giraud, today urged the expansion of civilian nuclear power as a means of preventing war over conventional energy sources.

French government believes that effective control of the uses of nuclear capabilities has become possible through new technology that is relatively resistant to proliferation, with a complement of a few additional political safeguards, Mr. Giraud said in an interview.

Although saying that he was presenting his personal views and not those of the French government, Giraud said that the French Atomic Energy Commission, which operates the world's most ambitious nuclear program, Mr. Giraud, a technocrat who is said to have a promising future in the French Cabinet, will travel to Washington tomorrow to discuss some of these views with Carter administration officials.

In the interview, Mr. Giraud cited the increased instability in the Gulf in expressing a desire for the United States to reconsider its policies on nuclear energy, which are often viewed in Europe as a perfectionistism over nonproliferation amounting in practice to a crusade against nuclear energy.

Any countries feel that the United States can afford the luxury of proliferation security that hinders the peaceful use of nuclear energy, he said, you are a country with a relatively comfortable energy situation.

European Sentiment

Giraud echoed widespread European sentiment that the United States still tends to treat nuclear energy problems as an issue that can be dealt unilaterally. "When you put yourself in the shoes of an Indian, or a German, or a Spaniard, or a Frenchman," he said, "it's not enough to say, 'Don't worry about developing your own nuclear energy. We'll supply you with fuel.' Because there is no guarantee that we will not unilaterally renegotiate the arrangement."

He contended that a more realistic recognition by the Carter administration of the world's nuclear energy requirements would reduce international tension over energy, reassuring many governments that they were going to "earn" their right to develop the nuclear energy they need.

Quoting French views, Mr. Giraud pressed the argument that carefully used Western support for nuclear energy could actually improve the world by preventing the spread of atomic weapons.

"We must be more liberal in our approach to peaceful nuclear power," he said. "Otherwise, you push some countries into starting their own nuclear program."

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Iranian students and Taiwanese family seeking visas to Canada mill around the closed embassy.

Senate Backs Moscow Olympics Boycott

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (UPI) — The Senate today overwhelmingly called for a U.S. boycott of the 1980 Moscow Olympics, regardless of whether Soviet troops withdraw from Afghanistan.

The Senate voted 88-4 for the boycott after Democratic leader Sen. Robert Byrd said U.S. participation in Moscow "would tacitly endorse and lend respectability" to Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The House, which voted 386-12 last week for a boycott resolution if the Russians refuse to withdraw, was expected to abide by the tougher Senate language.

Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., ranking Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, had argued that the resolution "should not be conditioned on the mere physical withdrawal from Afghanistan."

The resolution agreed on by both houses would put Congress behind President Carter's call for a boycott if the Summer Games are held in Moscow as scheduled. Although the measure would lack the authority to keep U.S. athletes from competing, the resolution would add another brick to the wall of pressure being erected in Washington to block U.S. participation in Moscow.

In the face of the concerted stand, the U.S. Olympic Committee has already asked the International Olympic Committee to transfer, postpone or cancel the Moscow Games.

Sen. Theodore Stevens, R-Alaska, one of the few of voting against the resolution, said history would show that the United States was wrong to inject politics into the Games.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., who earlier this month opposed Mr. Carter's call for a boycott, was not in the Senate chamber at the time of the vote. An aide said, "The senator has reservations about taking this [the boycott] because he feels it is only a symbolic action, but he did not want to oppose the president's determination to have the resolution pass and therefore he did not vote."

The Senate resolution calls upon the IOC to accede to the USOC request, and urges U.S. athletes and fans to stay away if the Games are held in Moscow. "The Soviet breach of international law made it unfit to host the Games," said Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, chairman of the committee, in explaining his support for a boycott.

Sen. Javits appealed for international support. "It's high time that our allies, who for so long have had a free ride while we paid the bill, stop the beating and put the price," he said. "Now they have to stand up and be counted."

Of the 143 nations accredited by the IOC to compete in Moscow, six, including the United States, have said they will not attend. At least a score have said they will go under any circumstances.

So far, the United States, Canada, Norway, Bahrain, Morocco and Saudi Arabia have announced they will not send teams to Moscow unless the Russians pull out of Afghanistan. Chile seems certain to join that group.

Britain and Australia have announced that they support the boycott, but those countries' Olympic committees say that they, not their governments, must make the decisions. Both committees are inclined to attend the Games.

Japan will decide by Feb. 10, the opening day of the IOC meeting in Lake Placid, N.Y. Japan has said it cannot let the Russians tamper with other nations because it would disrupt international order. West Germany says it will do whatever the majority of Europeans decide. Switzerland has made no decision, but is leaning against a boycott.

China has announced it will boycott the Olympics if the majority of national Olympic committees do. France will send athletes to Moscow, as will the Soviet bloc's East Germany, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

In sports terms, withdrawal by such countries as West Germany, Britain, Japan, or China, as well as by the United States, would turn the Olympics into a farce. Should only the United States and a few small countries pull out, the sports impact would be minimal, except in track and swimming. But the financial impact would be enormous.

They Hid in Ottawa's Mission 6 Americans Flee Iran With Canadian Help

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (IHT) — Six U.S. Embassy employees escaped from Iran last weekend with Canadian help after hiding in the Canadian Embassy following the seizure on Nov. 4 of the U.S. Embassy, it was disclosed today.

The Americans, four men and two women, were given false Canadian passports to aid them in their escape, State Department officials said.

State Department spokesman Hoddin Carter 3d expressed the United States' appreciation for Canada's help in getting the six Americans out. After they escaped, Canada closed its embassy and evacuated its small staff yesterday.

The U.S. spokesman said today that it would be an irrational act for the Iranians to take any reprisals against the estimated 50 U.S. citizens who are being held by armed militants at the U.S. Embassy.

Canadian Prime Minister Joe Clark today confirmed the escape, declining to provide details because of what he called the delicate situation of the U.S. hostages in Iran. "I regret the matter has become public now," he said.

Montreal Paper

The escape was revealed by a Montreal French-language newspaper, La Presse. Its Washington correspondent, Jean Pelletier, wrote that a group of Americans, thought to number between 12 and 25, had taken refuge in the Canadian Embassy after Iranian militants seized the U.S. Embassy. But the State Department spokesman said that only six Americans had left Tehran.

The Americans who left were identified as consular officer Mark Ljick; his wife, Cora, a consular assistant; consular officer Robert

Inquiry on Iran's Grievances

Waldheim Is Said to Plan New Effort for Hostages

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 29 (NYT) — Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim is planning a series of new moves aimed at speeding the release of the American hostages in Tehran, United Nations sources said yesterday. Among the moves is tentative selection of a commission to inquire into what Iran asserts to be its grievances.

The election of Abolhasan Bani-Sadr as president of Iran by an overwhelming vote is regarded by Mr. Waldheim's staff as increasing the prospects of an end to the deadlock over the hostages.

Mr. Waldheim intends to see Mansour Farhang, Iran's envoy to the United Nations, in the next few days to discuss the problem. Mr. Farhang is known to have been a strong supporter of Mr. Bani-Sadr although his appointment to his post was made by the outgoing foreign minister, Sadegh Ghotbzadeh.

UN officials believe Mr. Ghotbzadeh will be replaced by Ahmad Salamatian, who is also regarded as favoring a quick resolution of the issue.

According to American diplomats, who are relying almost entirely on Mr. Waldheim's negotiating efforts, the central question is whether Iran's new president will receive sufficient backing from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to enable him to order the militants holding the U.S. Embassy in Tehran to release their captives.

Mr. Waldheim has tentatively selected a five-member commission to inquire into Iran's grievances against the United States and the deposed shah, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. Up to now, such a commission has been a central ingredient of a package designed to free the hostages. It is no longer clear, however, whether Mr. Bani-Sadr favors this technique.

Commission Members

The commission would consist of three representatives selected by governments and two private citizens. Sean Macbride of Ireland and Louis-Edmond Pétit of France, both known for their activities in support of human rights.

Among the governments that would pick the three other members of the panel are said to be Algeria, Peru, Bangladesh and Pakistan. Mr. Waldheim's plan calls for the team to make a brief, almost symbolic visit to Iran and then return with a report for the Security Council.

Even if Mr. Bani-Sadr endorses this plan, Mr. Waldheim must still bridge a critical gap. The United States insists that the hostages be released simultaneously with the announcement of formation of the commission. Up to now, Iran has insisted that the commission must complete its work and gain approval of the Security Council before the captives are freed.

Iraq Reportedly Does Same Kuwait Raises Oil Price by \$2 a Barrel

KUWAIT, Jan. 29 (AP) — Kuwait today announced a \$2 increase in the price of its crude oil, \$25.50 to \$27.50 per barrel, the official news agency of the Arab Emirates said today.

Qatar and the United Arab Emirates are also making \$2 increases.

Kuwaiti increase was announced by Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, the oil minister, who said the new price was retroactive to Jan. 1. He termed the rise equitable.

The news agency said that the increase by the other three producers was retroactive to Jan. 1. There is no immediate confirmation of increases in Iraq or Saudi Arabia.

Representative prices for the countries in effect before the reported increases were \$24.50 in Iraq, \$27.50 in the United Arab Emirates, \$27.42 in Qatar, and Kuwait's second oil price in a month. The previous price, of \$24.50 per barrel, came from a meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Caracas, where the cartel failed to agree on a uniform pricing policy.

Saudi Arabia announced a \$2 increase over the weekend, from \$24 to \$26. The influential Middle East Economic Survey said in a special issue yesterday that the Saudi increase was designed to bring Saudi prices into line with those of the moderate group of oil producers that includes Kuwait. Instead, the Saudi move appears to have resulted in a leapfrogging action.

Opposition Assails Gandhi For 'Arrest' of Police Aide

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29 (NYT) — Opposition members of Parliament today assailed the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for the "arrest" of a police official who had pursued a case against her son Sanjay.

The action was compared by some speakers to "the dark days of emergency."

The official, N.K. Singh, was chief of the Central Investigation Bureau who was entrusted with the prosecution of Mr. Gandhi for his involvement in the theft and destruction of a film parodying Mrs. Gandhi's government during the 20 months of emergency rule preceding her election defeat in 1977.

Interrogation

Along with several officials, Mr. Singh has been removed from sensitive posts. He was reported to have been arrested by the government of Haryana State this morning and taken from Delhi.

Home Minister Zail Singh told the members of the upper house of Parliament that Mr. Singh had not been arrested but was only removed from Delhi to Haryana State for interrogation. He did not disclose the object of the interrogation.

Proceedings against Mrs. Gandhi, her son and associates for excesses committed during the emergency rule were initiated by the Janata Party that replaced her government.

Mr. Gandhi was convicted by a court but let out on bail pending the disposal of his appeal before the Supreme Court. Meanwhile, Mrs. Gandhi came back to power in a sweeping electoral victory earlier this month.

L.K. Advani, the leader of the opposition, charged the government with taking a "vindictive attitude" toward the official.

On a related question, Law Minister Shiv Shankar told the lower house that the special courts created to expedite the cases against Mrs. Gandhi and her associates would not be abolished although these were set up by the Janata Party government with the "motive to harass its political opponents."

A judge has decreed that the special courts had no jurisdiction over two of the four cases before them. A third case was withdrawn by the new government and the fourth is likely to fall through for lack of evidence.



Sanjay Gandhi

Jimmy Durante Dies at 86; Laughter Was His Business

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (NYT) — Jimmy Durante, 86, the raspy voiced comic who became one of the most beloved personalities in show business, died today at St. John's Hospital in Santa Monica, Calif., where he had been hospitalized for treatment of a form of pneumonia.

Mr. Durante drew upon his own enormous talents, not the files of gag writers, for the uproarious antics and songs that convulsed his millions of admirers over the years.

Lesser comedians squeezed laughs with vulgarity, but Mr. Durante trusted his inexhaustible good will and overpowering energy. When the fashion of comedy drifted to insult, he clung to the tradition of the great clowns and glibly only at himself. "There's a million good-looking guys," he often said, "but I'm a novelty."

Superficial observers, accepting this modesty at face value, sometimes ascribed the Durante fame in theater, nightclubs, movies, radio and television entirely to his comical appearance and raffish mannerisms. But the Durante formula for converting pandemonium into laughter was much more than a piggish nose, merry eyes, raucous voice, penguin strut and battered hat.

Like Charlie Chaplin, W.C. Fields, Willie Howard and Bert Lahr, he had perfect timing and the "feel" of an audience, developed by almost a lifetime in show business. And he was indefatigable at the rehearsals that made his brand of humor seem as spontaneous and simple as a child's play.

So successful was Mr. Durante that his trademarks became as well-known as the long nose that brought him the nickname Schnozzola, or Schnozze. For decades house parties could count on someone to rasp such Durante comments as: "Everybody's getting 'into de act.' 'Am I mortified.' 'I'm surrounded by assassins.' 'Don't raise da bridge, boys, lower da river.' A creature of his imagination, Umbrioso, became almost as widely known at one time as Fiescochio.

Professional comedians tried to

Conference Condemns Soviet Move Moslem Parley Blunts Criticism of U.S.

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Jan. 29 (UPI) — After demanding yesterday that the Soviet Union withdraw its forces from Afghanistan, the Islamic Conference Organization today condemned the Soviet intervention and blunted criticism of the United States by hard-line states.

This was seen as a major victory for Saudi Arabia and other moderate nations.

Concluding a three-day session, the 36 nations who attended the meeting issued a final communique calling for the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. It also singled out Moscow for the presence of Soviet and Cuban forces in Ethiopia and called for their withdrawal.

Hard-line nations such as Libya, Algeria and Iraq, along with the Palestine Liberation Organization, joined Iran in an attempt to prod the conference into taking equally strong stands against the United States.

The major test of strength was made on a resolution sponsored by Iran that originally sought the condemnation of the United States for freezing Iran's financial assets and other tough measures. But after a struggle, the final resolution expressed the "sincere wish that the Islamic Republic of Iran and the U.S.A. would resolve the outstanding problems between themselves by peaceful means."

It also declared "firm opposition to any threat or use of force or any kind of intimidation or interference or imposition of economic sanctions" against Iran or other Moslem countries.

Eight African Moslem countries, who led the floor fight against singling out the United States by name in the resolution, lodged reservations to the measure, meaning that it was not adopted unanimously.

The provisions that called for the Soviet withdrawal and indefinitely suspended the Afghan government from the Islamic Conference were adopted without dissent.

In addition to the Iranian resolution, the only other time the United States was mentioned specifically was for what was called the collusion and cooperation among it, Egypt and Israel. Previous Islamic gatherings have issued similar condemnations.

Saudi officials were reluctant to claim victory in the battle but a source close to the delegation said "We did it. We did it." Prince Saud al-Faisal, the Saudi foreign minister, was asked in the corridor whether his government's point of view had prevailed. He replied, "I think all our points of view prevailed."

A delegate from the United Arab Emirates said privately that the outcome of the conference reflected a shift in the Moslem world's stand toward the superpowers. "The United States is becoming more influential than the Soviet Union," he said. "It's as simple as that."

Agha Shahi, chairman of the conference, also indicated in a concluding statement that the conference was a success.

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Ige Says Vance Not Revoke Agge's Passport

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (WP) — District Judge Gerhard Gesell yesterday said that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance did not have the authority to revoke the passport of CIA agent Philip Agge, a U.S. intelligence policies.

Vance revoked the passport on the grounds that Mr. Agge's activities abroad were "likely to cause serious damage to the national security and foreign policy of the United States."

Judge Gesell ruled that the secretary of state's power to revoke or suspend a passport is delegated by Congress, which has expressed no restriction on travel in national security and foreign policy considerations.

Vance's move followed a report that Mr. Agge, who lives in Germany, had suggested that the United States offer its intelligence on Iran in exchange for the release of 50 American hostages. A published report, however, Mr. Agge, asserted that he was asked to travel to Iran to state in investigations of the alleged U.S. activities.

Judge Gesell said that he would not rule until Monday the effect of his order for the return of Agge's passport. Between Monday and Tuesday, the government and the U.S. Court of Appeals in New York are expected to file a further postponement of the case.

Denouncing Any Nuclear Aid Brezhnev Is Said to Warn U.S. on China

By R. W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Jan. 29 (NYT) — A British newspaper reported today that Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev issued a grim, although indirect, warning to the United States last week against arming China with nuclear weapons.

The Daily Mail, a mass-circulation national daily, said in a dispatch from its correspondent in Paris, Alan Tiller, that the warning was made by the Soviet leader at a meeting in Moscow with Jacques Chaban-Delmas, the former French prime minister and current president of the National Assembly.

According to the report, which cited no sources, Mr. Brezhnev pounded his desk again and again and declared, "Believe me, after the destruction of Chinese nuclear sites by our missiles, there won't be much time for the Americans to choose between the defense of their Chinese allies and peaceful coexistence with us."

During the discussion, the Mail reported, Mr. Brezhnev said repeatedly that he would not tolerate certain actions by the West. One of them was nuclear armament of China. It would lead, he reportedly warned, to a Soviet nuclear attack on China that would give the United States only a few minutes in which to choose among its options.

Office Refuses Comment

Mr. Chaban-Delmas, whose office refused today to comment on the Mail story, spent an hour and 40 minutes with Mr. Brezhnev. He returned to Paris sooner than expected, cutting a planned weeklong visit in half to protest the banishment from Moscow Andrei Sakharov, the dissident Soviet physicist.

Since his return, the French politician has kept silent in public about his meeting with Mr. Brezhnev, except for an airport statement saying that they disagreed on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. However, a number of rumors have circulated in French political circles in the last few days.

The Carter administration has made clear in a number of ways that it intends to tighten U.S. links



Jimmy Durante

capture the technique of word slaughter that brought him laughs with "cazandysm," "nonfriction" books. But not even the experts could catch the wondrous frenzy of Mr. Durante smashing musical instruments or throwing his hat into the orchestra pit. And when he attacked the piano, honky-tonk style, and roared, "I'm Jimmy, the Well-

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Polish Dry Law Is Liquidated By State Plan

WARSAW, Jan. 29 (Reuters) — A new law curbing the sale of alcohol in Warsaw is not working because a state plan to increase alcohol sales is being put into action at the same time, the newspaper Slowo Powszechne reported today.

The law, which came into effect Jan. 1, prohibited the sale of hard liquor during weekends and on public holidays. It also provided for a drop in the number of shops selling alcoholic drinks.

But local shop managers told the Warsaw newspaper that they could not observe the new regulations because they were being supplied with much bigger stocks of alcohol this year.

News Analyses

Russia Sees Grave Threat in U.S. Tilt Toward China

By Craig R. Whitney
MOSCOW (NYT) — Of all the steps that the Carter administration has taken in retaliation for the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, the announcement last week that the United States was ready to sell military equipment to China was the one that could do the most damage to U.S.-Soviet relations in the long run.

The surest sign of this is the silence about the announcement in the controlled Soviet press, although each day it accuses the Carter administration of seeking a return to the Cold War for re-election purposes.

Yet Soviet officials have feared better U.S.-Chinese relations for a long time, even before Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, warned in June, 1978, that playing the "China card" against the Soviet Union was a shortsighted and dangerous policy that the United States one day might regret.

Senior Communist Party officials warned before the United States and China established diplomatic relations at the end of 1978 that any military cooperation between the two would have to lead to a major reassessment of the Soviet Union's policy toward the United States.

Now the cooperation is at hand.

But did the Kremlin push the United States into it unintentionally or were the Russians fully aware that it might happen when they decided to intervene in Afghanistan?

The Russians seem to have been

wrong in other areas about the U.S. reaction to the intervention in Afghanistan. Insiders say that a thorough review was made before the decision to move into Afghanistan, but the belief was that President

Carter would not dare embargo large U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Union because of the hardship to U.S. farmers in an election year.

The Russians also reportedly thought that he would not suggest a

U.S. boycott of the Summer Olympics in Moscow. These measures and Mr. Carter's barring of sales of U.S. technology to the Soviet Union are painful, but their effect is limited.

U.S. military cooperation with China, on the other hand, is a nightmare that Soviet officials have feared ever since Henry Kissinger, then the secretary of state, made his trip to Peking in 1971.

The Kremlin's views on the direction of U.S. relations with China seem to have crystallized last fall. By last month, as far as the Russians were concerned, the U.S. administration was paying too high a price for ratification of the strategic arms treaty. The administration had embarked on a large five-year defense program and NATO had agreed to station 572 U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, and even so ratification of the treaty seemed to be in doubt.

Eastern Front

Things looked threatening on the Eastern front as well. Soviet-Chinese negotiations on normalizing relations ended formally on Nov. 30, about the time that the Soviet Politburo is believed to have approved the intervention in Afghanistan. That decision not only cost the Russians ratification of the arms treaty with the United States, for this year at least, but also any hope that the U.S. administration would pursue a balanced policy with Moscow and Peking.

The passage last week of U.S. legislation granting China most-favored-nation trading status and other trade benefits long denied to the Russians had been foreseen in Moscow since the fall. Military cooperation, however, seemed less likely then.

How effective a threat this cooperation will be depends on how extensive it becomes. Official information from Washington suggests that Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, who was in Peking earlier this month, had modest expectations. The Russians suspect other advisers, like Zbigniew Brzezinski, the national security adviser, of more ambitious ideas.

But even limited U.S. cooperation with Chinese military specialists will reinforce the fears of Soviet strategic planners about the growing threat of China.

In a view commonly heard from Russians with official friends, U.S. military cooperation with China will strengthen the views of hardliners in the Soviet leadership. They will win support for the view that only a continued Soviet arms buildup and the kind of aggressive defense of strategic positions that the Soviet Union has conducted in Afghanistan can counter the combined threat from the United States and China.

U.S. officials in Moscow always have thought that the Russians sought détente with the West to have a free hand to deal with China. This equation of interests was balanced carefully. It may no longer be valid if the Russians feel that a U.S. tilt toward military cooperation with China has thrown the equation out of balance.

The present U.S. leadership does not realize where it can lead developments in the world," Leonid Zamyatin, Mr. Brezhnev's chief press spokesman, said on Soviet television Saturday night. So far there is no more direct public reaction from the Kremlin to suggest how the message about China is being received. The silence speaks just as eloquently.

Archdeacon in U.K. Will Succeed Runcie

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP) — The Ven. John Taylor, archdeacon of West Ham, was named today to succeed Bishop Robert Runcie of St. Albans, who is to become the new archbishop of Canterbury.

Mr. Taylor is a leading member of the evangelical wing of the Anglican Church, which has a worldwide membership of 65 million.

Serious Reservations Seen

China Reluctant to Get Too Close to U.S.

By Fox Butterfield

PEKING (NYT) — In the winter of 1944, a small group of U.S. Army observers stationed at Yenan, the Chinese Communists' wartime capital, made a secret recommendation that the United States consider supplying military aid to the Red Army to help fight against Japan.

It was a time of good feelings between the Communists and the Americans living in Yenan. Chairman Mao Tse-tung offered to go to Washington to meet with President Franklin Roosevelt, and he assured the American diplomat resident there that the Communists were liberals, interested in rebuilding China with foreign capital and expertise.

Neither the U.S. Army officers' suggestion for American military assistance nor Mao's offer to travel to the United States were acted upon. They were effectively pigeonholed by Patrick Hurley, the U.S. ambassador to China, who opposed them.

But with the Carter administration's announcement last week that it was now prepared to sell military support equipment to China, history seems to have come full circle.

The question this time is: Are the Chinese ready to accept the proffered American embrace?

The answer would seem to be yes, but with serious reservations and in a far less avid way than Washington might like.

Peking is clearly eager to acquire the advanced military technology that its forces so badly lack. During the recent visit of Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, which gave Americans in his party a rare opportunity to inspect Chinese tanks, fighter planes and warships, it became clear that China's arsenal still dates from Soviet designs in the late 1950s.

If China were free to buy, and had the money to do so, its shopping list could be a long one. Western military attaches in Peking believe it might include an advanced fighter plane — China's current best is a copy of the Soviet MiG-21 — early warning radar, anti-aircraft missiles and anti-tank missiles.

The Chinese are known to have approached a number of American businessmen whose companies manufacture equipment for the Pentagon and asked how they might go about placing orders. In private

conversations, Chinese officers have specifically mentioned interest in buying the F-15 and F-16, two of the most sophisticated U.S. jet fighters.

A few officers of the People's Liberation Army have already quietly been in the United States for training in civilian technology. Several army doctors, for example, were among a group of Chinese who received training last year at Yale and Columbia Universities in the use of the Pfizer CT body scanner, after Peking bought several of the million-dollar machines.

On the strategic level, China is concerned to exert maximum pressure on the Soviet Union — to play its America card. Peking's leaders know that nothing is more likely to agitate Moscow than the prospect of an emerging Chinese-U.S. alliance.

Longer Perspective

In the last few years, Chinese foreign policy has concentrated on building ties with those nations that can do the most to counter the Soviet Union — Japan, the countries of Western Europe and the United States. Gone are the days of the 1950s and early 1960s when Peking's diplomacy aimed at fostering revolutionary movements in the Third World.

But the Chinese also tend to take a longer-range perspective than Americans. In part, this is a product of history. With their 3,000-year heritage, the Chinese are accustomed to thinking in terms of broad time frames and historical antecedents.

Then there is the simple fact that most of Peking's leaders today began their careers as Communist guerrillas in the 1930s, living through the civil war with Chiang Kai-shek and the Korean War with the United States.

During Mr. Brown's tour of the 6th Tank Division near the Great Wall early this month, a senior Chinese Army officer was asked if he thought Peking and Washington might conclude a defensive alliance. "There is still the question of Taiwan," he reminded the American questioner. The United States, in fact, continues to sell arms to the Chinese Nationalists on Taiwan.

In much the same way as Americans are experiencing a vogue for China, Chinese are currently going through a craze for the United States. Millions of Chinese listen to the Voice of America every day. On Saturday evenings the movie theaters and concert halls are almost empty as just about every Chinese who has access to a television set sits glued to the latest episode of "The Man from Atlantis," the Hollywood television series that Peking recently bought.

Nearly 1,000 Chinese scholars, scientists and students have gone to the United States to study in the last year, including a son of the senior deputy premier, Deng Xiaoping. Yet Mr. Deng and other senior leaders have been urging caution in this. A joint editorial on the front pages of three newspapers in Peking last week, including the official People's Daily, warned that China "will not be misled into welcoming bourgeois democracy that serves the restoration of capitalism."

In another article, Workers Daily demanded that citizens be on guard against foreign spies. Mr. Deng's problem is how to win back the trust of China's intellectuals and get them involved in Peking's modernization program while not exposing them to the West to such an extent that they come to question China's socialism.

Moslems End Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

ing speech that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan had prompted the Moslem world to edge away from Moscow. "We have proven at this conference that the Islamic world is an independent factor," he said. Mr. Shahi is the foreign affairs adviser to Pakistani President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq.

The hard-line group, traditionally allied with Moscow, apparently was unable to prevail at the Islamabad meeting as it has in the past, partly because it was divided. Southern Yemen and Syria, two hard-line states, did not attend.

In addition to its communique, the conference's political committee received six Afghan rebel leaders yesterday and listened to their pleas for military and economic assistance.

The appearance of the rebels combined with the suspension of Afghanistan from the 42-member Islamic group were defeats for Moscow in its effort to win legitimacy for the Afghan government of President Babrak Karmal.

The first 11-point resolution "condemns the Soviet military aggression against the Afghan people, denounces it and declares it as a flagrant violation of international laws." It urges the withdrawal of Soviet forces and demands that they refrain from acts of oppression and tyranny against the Afghan people.

Moslem states were urged to withhold recognition of the Kabul government or to sever diplomatic ties. Nine nations declined to accept this structure. They were not immediately named. But all of them agreed to suspend aid and assistance to Afghanistan although this was likely to have little effect. Moscow supplies most of the economic aid that Afghanistan receives.

One point called on Moslem countries to consider boycotting the Summer Olympic Games in Moscow, but 11 countries objected. It was unclear precisely how many of the Moslem countries would pull out of the games. The dissenters were not named.

1 Dies in Paris Blast At Syrian Embassy

PARIS, Jan. 29 (AP) — Three unknown groups claimed responsibility for a bomb explosion today that killed a Syrian administrative employee and injured eight persons at the Syrian Embassy, a police spokesman said.

In calls to the French media, the claims came from groups calling themselves the Lebanese Front, the Jewish Brigades and the Afghan Collective. None of the groups was known to the police, the spokesman said.

6 Americans Flee Tehran With Help From Canada

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hiding elsewhere in Iran. But the State Department spokesman said, "We know of no other Americans in Tehran in similar circumstances."

He said that the United States still calculates that there are 50 U.S. hostages in the U.S. compound in Tehran and that three other Americans, including Bruce Laingen, the charge d'affaires, remain in the Iranian Foreign Ministry.

Asked whether he believed that the escape of the six might cause the militants to punish the hostages in the U.S. Embassy, the spokesman said: "I cannot read the minds of the jailers but it would be an irrational act to exact a penalty on those who are being held at the U.S. Embassy."

The U.S. spokesman said that the government was aware from the outset that the six were concealed in Canada's mission but that there had been no direct communication between Washington and the six. U.S. officials reported that not all of the six had remained the entire time in the Canadian Embassy but refused to reveal what other embassies, if any, had sheltered them.

Kurds Demonstrate

TEHRAN, Jan. 29 (Reuters) — About 70,000 people demonstrated today in the Kurdish provincial capital of Sanandaj to celebrate the withdrawal of revolutionary guards from their city, Kurdish sources said.

The withdrawal of the revolutionary guards, sent in to crush rebels fighting the central government, followed negotiations between a government peace mission and Kurdish leaders.

Meanwhile, the governor of Iran's central bank, Ali Reza Nobari, announced plans today to revitalize the country's economy, putting the priority on fighting inflation and boosting industry and agriculture to full production.

Mr. Nobari, a close associate of President-elect Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, whose campaign stressed the need for economic independence in



A friend bends over the body of assassination victim Silvio Gori yesterday in Mestre, Italy.

Red Brigades Kill Factory Supervisor

By Jack R. Payton

ROME, Jan. 29 (UPI) — Red Brigades urban guerrillas using silenced pistols killed a chemical plant supervisor in the northern city of Mestre today.

The killing coincided with assertions by a government anti-terrorism expert that members of the brigades and other ultra-leftist guerrilla gangs had received training in Czechoslovakia and Iraq as part of a Soviet-supported plan to generate chaos in Western Europe.

Police in Mestre, on the mainland opposite Venice, said that Silvio Gori was getting into his car to go to work when three hooded men shot him with 32-caliber pistols. They said Mr. Gori, a technical supervisor at the state-owned Montedison chemical plant, died from a bullet in the head and two more in the abdomen.

Within an hour an anonymous telephone caller told a Venice newspaper that the attack was carried out by the Red Brigades, the gang that kidnapped and killed former Premier Aldo Moro in the spring of 1978.

Meanwhile, anti-terrorism expert Costantino Belluscio told the newspaper Il Tempo that bases in

Iraq and Czechoslovakia had trained members of the Red Brigades and West German extremists as part of a Soviet-backed plan to disrupt Western Europe.

Mr. Belluscio, head of the government's office security and public order, said at least four top Italian guerrilla leaders and possibly more than a dozen of their followers trained at top secret bases near the towns of Karlovy Vary and Dobruška. He said the camps were set up by the Czechs and the Soviet KGB intelligence services.

"But right now the most active terrorist training centers are in the Middle East, especially Iraq," Belluscio said, adding that they are staffed by Cuban, East German and Palestinian instructors.

He said one Iraqi training camp is at Abon Ajad, near the Jordanian frontier, and another is a restricted military zone near Habbaniyah, 50 miles from Baghdad. According to Mr. Belluscio, Abon Ali Ajad camp provides training in the use of Soviet-made SAM-7 anti-aircraft missiles — two which were found in the possession of terrorist suspects in Italy last November.

He said the camp at Habbaniyah is equipped with aircraft mockups to train potential hijackers.

Linowitz in Israel to Join Session

U.S. Envoy Hopeful on Palestine Talk

By Christopher S. Wren

JERUSALEM, Jan. 29 (NYT) — The Carter administration's special envoy to the Middle East, Sol Linowitz, flew to Israel from Egypt today and on his arrival expressed confidence that the two countries could make progress in their current negotiations on Palestinian autonomy.

Mr. Linowitz, who will join a plenary session of the talks in Haifa later this week, arrived a day after the Egyptian side tabled its draft proposal for the creation of Palestinian home rule in the Jordan West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The Egyptian plan drew a negative response from the Israelis. A week and a half ago, the Egyptians rejected the model advanced by Israel, which envisioned a far more limited form of self-government for Palestinians living in the occupied territories.

Before Mr. Linowitz left Cairo today, U.S. officials in his party said that they were not discouraged that the two sides appeared so far apart after eight months of periodic negotiations.

The officials said that both sides had now delineated their positions and were prepared to discuss substantive issues. Until now, Israel and Egypt had been talking about the modalities, or mechanisms, of proposed elections that would set up a self-governing authority for the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Target 4 Months Away

With the target date for completion of the negotiations only four months away, the officials expected the United States, which is participating in the talks as a partner, to

try to accelerate their pace and frequency. There would probably be more private meetings between officials rather than formal negotiating sessions, the U.S. officials said.

The Egyptian plan, which was outlined yesterday by Egypt's ambassador to the talks, Elzaat Abdullatif, calls for setting up executive, legislative and judicial branches at the headquarters in East Jerusalem. Israel's annexation of the Arab portion of the city would be abolished and the Jewish settlements in the West Bank would be ruled illegal and removed. The Israeli armed forces would also need permission from the autonomy council to move into

or through the territory formerly the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The Israelis have contended the new Egyptian proposal is unacceptable because, in their view, it exceeds the framework of the Camp David agreements and sets no ground for an eventual peace state.

The plan put forward by the Israeli side earlier this month poses only an administrative role with no judicial or legislative powers. All the significant functions would be reserved for Israel, shared with the self-governed council.

The Egyptians have called plan too limited and therefore acceptable.

Mideast Policies Of U.S. Assailed By Russia, Syria

MOSCOW, Jan. 29 (AP) — The Soviet Union and Syria jointly condemned today what they termed the aggressive policy of the United States and the noisy campaign over events in Afghanistan and Iran.

A joint communique published at the end of talks in Damascus between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Syrian President Hafez al-Assad also assailed "imperialist forces, headed by the United States, which show a false concern about Islam."

The text of the communique was distributed here by Tass shortly after Mr. Gromyko returned to Moscow from two days of talks with Mr. Assad and Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat.

Bani-Sadr's Role as President Undefined

Vote Leaves Unanswered Questions About Power Structure in Iran

The following article was written by a New York Times correspondent who reported from Iran until American news organizations were expelled on Jan. 18.

By John Kifner

BEIRUT (NYT) — With a landslide victory in Iran for Finance Minister Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, as many questions as answers appear to be emerging from the country's first presidential election.

The major question for Iran seems to be whether the charismatic power fueling the revolution — the authority held alone by the elderly and now ailing Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini — can now be institutionalized in a functioning government.

Beyond that is the question whether the one-sided election means an end to the internal rivalries and divisions of power that have plagued the revolution in the year since Mohammed Reza Pahlavi was overthrown. It is not known precisely what power will be invested in the office of president.

Final election results gave Mr. Bani-Sadr more than 75 percent of the votes, according to reports from Tehran.

A Comeback

For the French-educated Mr. Bani-Sadr, 47, it was a comeback. He had been ousted from his position as acting foreign minister in a power struggle within the ruling Revolutionary Council over his ef-

orts to find a way out of the stalemate over the seizure of the American Embassy and about 50 hostages by Islamic militants demanding the return of the deposed shah for trial.

In that rivalry, he was viewed by some members of the powerful clerical faction as too Westernized because of his efforts to find a way through the United Nations to hold an international forum on charges against the shah and thus to provide a mechanism by which the release of the hostages could be arranged.

For the short run, Mr. Bani-Sadr's election is expected to provide some measure of hope for the United States in the embassy crisis, for he has been the only revolutionary figure to criticize the militants openly.

[The United States has delayed the imposition of economic sanctions against Iran in a gesture of goodwill to Mr. Bani-Sadr, and the State Department has said that the United States remains "ready to work with Iran's leaders toward a solution to the crisis."]

2 Setbacks

Mr. Bani-Sadr is known to have felt that the militants' action damaged Iran's credibility in the rest of the world and its campaign to justify the revolution by exposing alleged torture, murder and corruption under the shah. Indeed, the finance minister has gone into the captured embassy compound to lecture the militants on what he considered the error of their ways.

The clerical group, which had held increasing power during the last year as the interpreters of Islamic revolutionary righteousness, apparently suffered two key setbacks in the campaign. The first was the election of Mr. Bani-Sadr.

The second was the abrupt disqualification of Jaleddin Farsi, the candidate of the Islamic Revolution Party, the group headed by Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti that has enjoyed semi-official status. Mr. Farsi was forced to drop out of the race when it became known that he was of Afghan descent, rather than being, as the new Islamic Constitution requires, a native-born Iranian.

It was believed that the exposure of Mr. Farsi was engineered by other clerical elements, jealous of the power being amassed by Ayatollah Beheshti, who had headed the Revolutionary Council and was the guiding hand of the Assembly of Experts that drew up the Constitution.

Mr. Bani-Sadr, however, also has strong religious credentials. He is the son of a leading ayatollah, he managed to stay close to Ayatollah Beheshti during the drawing up of the Constitution and he has been an advocate of what he terms an Islamic economy, including the abolition of interest paid by banks.

Mr. Bani-Sadr's office in the Finance Ministry is filled with microfilm cross-indexing the Koran to every possible aspect of the economy. While the details of his plans

are somewhat unclear, he emphasizes national self-reliance, a restructuring of industry, a mixed economy, and an emphasis on rebuilding the nation's agriculture.

Lone Wolf on Council

While the council of the United States, Mr. Bani-Sadr is also regarded as strongly anti-Communist. He has suggested an Iranian boycott of the Moscow Olympic Games. "How can we go to Moscow when we know Soviet troops are killing our Moslem brothers?" he asked.

Since he is something of a lone wolf on the Revolutionary Council, it remains to be seen whether he will be able to put into effect his foreign policy, emphasizing independence from the superpowers, and other plans.

"I don't think the council can oppose this popular wave of feeling," Mr. Bani-Sadr told a reporter for Reuters after the outcome of the vote became clear.

One of the big losers in the election appeared to be Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh. Among other things his stewardship of the state radio and television appeared to have earned him popular enmity. Mr. Bani-Sadr is known to believe that Mr. Ghotbzadeh maneuvered to bring about his ouster from the Foreign Ministry and to regard him with some distaste.

In attempting to assess the election outcome, it must be remembered that Iran is a country with almost no electoral tradition and with a political history that has vacillated

between absolute power and charismatic opposition.

The electorate is overwhelmingly illiterate. There were few clear issues in the campaign. Of the candidates could be said to have a strong personal following. Nevertheless, the voting seemed to draw widespread enthusiasm, except in Kurdistan, where the independence-minded populace boycotted the election.

Khomeini Holds Power

How much power the president will wield is still an open question. Under the new constitution, all power is concentrated in the office of the supreme leader, held by Ayatollah Khomeini. He can, among other things, dismiss the president, declare war and name the top military and judicial authorities.

With Ayatollah Khomeini in and hospitalized for a heart ailment, it is possible the president could increase his authority, possibly leading to a stable government.

"This is a golden opportunity the president to flex his muscles and establish himself quite strongly," Western diplomat in Tehran said. But at the moment, both in terms of the Constitution and, more important, in popular feeling, the source of authority and legitimacy in revolutionary Iran is still Ayatollah Khomeini. Thus the most important political question for Iran still the state of health of the old man in a Tehran hospital.

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Republican Leaders Criticize Carter or Pledging U.S. Would Protect Gulf

By Paul Houston

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (LAT) — Senate Republican leaders last night criticized President Carter's newly announced policy of protecting the Gulf, saying that the United States should first have its own defense against

Appearing with Sen. Stevens was the House Republican leader, John Rhodes of Arizona. Both accused Mr. Carter of failing to consult adequately with Congress, U.S. allies and Middle Eastern governments in developing his Gulf policy.

Mr. Carter's policy commits the United States to use military force, if necessary, to repel any attempt by an outside force to gain control of the Gulf region. Sen. Stevens said that Mr. Carter had "committed us apparently to a conventional defense of the Persian Gulf region when we don't have conventional capability now to do that."

as of Soviet Power

5. Military Leader Asks for Defense Spending

By Nicholas Daniloff

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (UPI) — The nation's top military officer urged Congress that growth in military spending and world military will significantly increase the need for a direct U.S.-Soviet treaty in the early 1980s.

Soviet aggressiveness, the modest limits of the arms pact are in the U.S. national interest. "SALT-2" is our national security interest," Mr. Brown said. "But the timing of its ratification must defer to the urgent need that we assess and respond to Soviet actions in Afghanistan."

Mr. Carter has proposed a \$90-billion increase in defense spending over the next five years, but Sen. Stevens suggested that Republicans would press for an additional \$30 billion to \$40 billion, especially to strengthen conventional forces needed to back up the new Gulf commitment.

Emboldened Kremlin leaders that bolder Kremlin leaders use their might to intimidate U.S. allies and Third World "For these reasons," he said, the possibilities of a military treaty with the Soviet Union will increase.

Thus, the military balance is significant, not only as a direct measure of actual military capabilities but for its effect on the perceptions and induced behavior of other actors on the world scene as well.

Rep. Rhodes said, however, that Republicans still believed that a balanced budget could be accomplished by the end of fiscal year 1982, even with a tax cut.

zezinski Said Planning Pakistan Visit to Set Aid

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (WP) — The United States is sending a high-level diplomatic and military mission to Pakistan later this week to urge support for that country's work out of details of a proposed \$400-million U.S. aid program.

United States will agree to increase its economic and military aid offer, and the administration is reported to be determined to avoid the protracted negotiation and ratification process that would be necessary to convert the 1959 executive agreement into a treaty.

Leading U.S. officials including Mr. Carter have repeatedly publicly the 1959 commitment to take action consistent with U.S. constitutional processes, in case of outside aggression against Pakistan. Mr. Carter said in his State of the Union address last week that he would ask Congress to reaffirm this commitment.

Treaty Expected
arter administration was Gen. Zia's remarks, but to tolerate them in the geopolitics after the Soviet on in Afghanistan.

U.S. economic and military aid to Pakistan is a turnaround for Washington, which cut off such aid last April because of evidence that Pakistan is building a secret uranium enrichment plant capable of making atomic bomb material.

Final mercy pleas were rejected last week for Charles Dickinson, a convicted rapist-murderer, and convicted murderers Winette Hart and Vernal Storr. The men were manacled, hooded, fitted with nooses and placed over a trap door sprung by an executioner.



Divers prepare to search for missing crew members.

6 Dead, 17 Lost as Ships Collide Off Florida Coast

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan. 29 (AP) — With six crewmen known dead, divers today searched the hull of a sunken Coast Guard cutter for 17 others missing after a collision last night with a tanker just outside Tampa Bay.

Twenty-seven crewmen were rescued after the 180-foot cutter Blackthorn collided with the 605-foot oil tanker Capricorn. One was found dead shortly after the accident and divers recovered five more bodies this morning.

Capt. Gilbert said the divers had to battle poor visibility and treacherous currents in the 50-foot-deep water where the Blackthorn went down.

The 27 men plucked from the water immediately after the accident were taken to Tampa Bay area hospitals. Three remained hospitalized today. No injuries were reported to the 30 crewmen aboard the Capricorn.

The cause of the accident has not been determined, Capt. Gilbert said. He said weather on the bay at the time was "good, with visibility six to eight miles and a light wind. There was no significant weather problem."

He said the commander of the Blackthorn, Lt. Cmdr. George Sepe, had not discussed the collision with Coast Guard officials.

Seoul Exempts 2 From Jail Terms

SEOUL, Jan. 29 (AP) — The Seoul garrison commander today exempted two men from prison sentences imposed for holding an anti-government rally in November.

Former President Yun Po Sun, 82, and Hahn Suk Hun, 77, a Quaker leader, had been sentenced Friday to prison terms of two years and one year, respectively. They apparently were spared prison because of their age. Both had been free while their sentences were being reviewed.

The garrison commander upheld prison sentences ranging from one to four years imposed against 16 others in connection with the rally. Mr. Yun and 17 others were convicted for holding an anti-government rally on Nov. 24. Four others were convicted in connection with a sit-in to protest the arrest of the participants in the rally.

City's Financial Crisis Worsens Unpaid Chicago Teachers Call Boycott

By Larry Green and Bob Selter

CHICAGO, Jan. 29 (LAT) — With the public school system here paralyzed by a fiscal crisis that left classrooms virtually empty yesterday, talk has now turned to concern about how long city government can keep its head above the red ink.

City officials and bankers are working overtime trying to prevent Chicago from going the way of Cleveland, which defaulted last year on a substantial amount of debt, and New York, which several years ago barely averted a default.

Disclosures this week indicate that Chicago, like the other two cities, is in fiscal trouble because it concealed deficits and used money earmarked for principal and interest on debts to instead pay for day-to-day operating expenses.

"We've got troubles," said Alderman Roman Pucinski, a member of the City Council's Finance Committee. "But we have time to pull it together."

For 20 years the city that works was the city that juggled its books," Alderman Edward Vrdolyak said yesterday.

Teachers Demonstrate
But while city officials worked to keep Chicago solvent, the teachers dominated the spotlight.

With their paychecks three weeks late, most of this city's 25,500 teachers refused to report to work yesterday. Their boycott was supported by most of the system's 472,452 students, who stayed away from classrooms.

Thousands of teachers demonstrated their dissatisfaction at a rally across from Chicago's City Hall and heard their union president, Robert Healey, tell them:

"To work for nothing degrades not only ourselves but our profession. We are not greedy. We are human beings with dignity and self-respect and we will be treated with dignity and self-respect."

Just when paychecks for the approximately 48,000 board of education employees will be ready was still in question. Teachers and other

City budget specialists and bankers were in New York yesterday trying to arrange for that sale. If the sale is completed, the city will attempt to raise \$225 million to loan to the board of education through a bond sale approved last yesterday

Teachers May Receive West German Tanks
BONN, Jan. 29 (AP) — The West German government is considering supplying Turkey with German-built Leopard tanks, government spokesman Armin Gruenewald said yesterday.

'Army of the Poor'

By Alan Riding

GUATEMALA CITY, Jan. 29 (NYT) — Guatemalan insurgents for the first time have succeeded in incorporating sectors of the country's large Indian population into the armed struggle against the government.

More recently, they have begun attacking army outposts and patrols. Little information is available on the size and composition of the Guerrilla Army of the Poor. Simultaneous actions have been reported in widely scattered areas of western Guatemala. While the guerrillas have been unable so far to pose a major security threat to the government, the group is reportedly growing steadily and has had no serious defeats.

As repression of nonviolent advocates of change has increased in urban areas, the group has begun gaining credibility within the opposition. In response, it has sought unity with two smaller guerrilla groups, the Organization of People in Arms and the armed wing of the Guatemalan Workers' Party, the country's Communist Party.

In a long manifesto published last October in newspapers around the world as part of the ransom demands for Mr. Garcia Granados, the Guerrilla Army of the Poor proposed a tactical alliance with non-Marxist opposition groups.

4 Persons Killed in Clash At Church in El Salvador

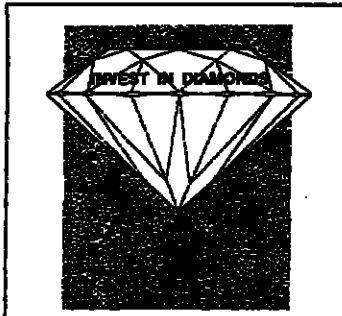
SAN SALVADOR, Jan. 29 (UPI) — Three members of a leftist group occupying a church were killed, along with a passerby, in a shootout yesterday with soldiers in a town 25 miles east of San Salvador, witnesses said.

The witnesses' account differed from the version given by military spokesmen, who said the soldiers were passing the church when the leftist opened fire. The spokesmen said they had no casualty figures.

Shelling Is Reported On Lebanese Border

BEIRUT, Jan. 29 (UPI) — Israeli gunners shelled the southern Lebanese coast near the town of Tyre, and President Elias Sarkis summoned the Cabinet to discuss the deteriorating border situation, the state-controlled Beirut radio said today.

It said that at least three Israeli shells landed on the coast near Tyre today, causing damage but no casualties.



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Jimmy Durante Dies at 86; Laughter Was His Business

(Continued from Page 1)
Dressed Man," or "Jaka Dinka Doo," everyone laughed.

Offstage, Mr. Durante was as popular as during performances. Even in the highly competitive world of professional comedians, where W.C. Fields snuffed at Chaplin as a "ballet dancer," Mr. Durante was regarded with enormous affection. An admirer said that Mr. Durante's only enemy was the King's English.

Still an Urchin
His mere appearance made people smile, even when he was not performing. For, as Lou Clayton, the soft-shoe dancer in the Durante troupe from the early 1920s until his death in 1950, used to say, "You can warm your hands on this man."

Although his artistry made him very wealthy, his behavior seemed the same as that of the urchin who was born and grew up in the slums of the Lower East Side of Manhattan. His retainers — he was rarely without an entourage for fear of loneliness — were friends of 40 and 50 years. He declined social invitations if these associates were not invited.

James Francis Durante was born on Feb. 10, 1893. His father, Bartholomew Durante, a barber, encouraged him to play the piano in the hope that he would become a concert artist. But by 1910, Mr. Durante was banging a honky-tonk piano in Coney Island. For a few years he worked the Coney Island-Bowery-Chinatown circuit of glorified saloons. He went from \$1 a night to \$25 a week. At one of these

jobs he met Jeanne Olsen, a singer, and married her in 1916. She died in 1943.

A year later, while playing at the Copacabana, Mr. Durante met Marjorie Little, who was working at the club as a hawker and telephone switchboard operator. After a 16-year courtship, he married her in December, 1960, when he was 67 and she was 39.

On Christmas Day in 1961 they adopted an infant daughter, Cecelia Alicia. She was nicknamed, CeCe, and Mr. Durante cherished her, his only child.

The big break in Mr. Durante's career came in 1919. With Clayton and Eddie Jackson, once a singing waiter, he attracted attention from nightclub patrons at the Club Durant, a speakeasy on West 58th Street in New York.

Developed Style

In this environment, with the encouragement of Clayton, Mr. Durante developed his comic style. Clayton, a shrewd businessman, wangled high-priced contracts for the act until it became one of the best draws at the Palace, the pinnacle of vaudeville. Clayton also was reported to have stood off gangsters who tried to kidnap Mr. Durante and hold him for ransom.

By the mid-1930s, Mr. Durante had established himself on the Broadway stage with "Show Girl," "The New Yorkers," "Strike Me Pink," "Jumbo" and "Red, Hot and Blue."

At the same time, Mr. Durante was lured to Hollywood. At first his movies were disappointing, mainly because of the scripts and the refusal of the movie industry to let him try the comedy that he knew best. But, after an enormously successful comeback in nightclub work, Mr. Durante's popularity reached new heights. He was recalled to Hollywood. Between 1930 and 1951, he made 29 movies, none of which were as good as his musicals or nightclub routines.

In the mid-1940s, Mr. Durante extended his fame on radio and created a nationwide mystery by signing off programs with a good night to "Mrs. Calabash." Eventually, he confessed in an interview that she was a sweetheart of his in grammar school, the only school that he attended.

TV Career

A new chapter in the Durante career began in 1950, when he burst into millions of living rooms from the television screen. But at the height of his popularity, he fretted about the durability of his image on television. "That box could be the death of us. They're going to hate us if we stay on too long," he said. Consequently, he ended his Satur-



Jimmy Durante through the years: from left, in 1935, 1943, 1959 and 1968.

day night, half-hour television show at the end of the 1956 season.

Playing nightclubs in New York, Las Vegas, Washington and other big cities dominated his work through the 1960s. Vintage Durante was the fare. And the clowning, the piano ballads and the one-liners of butchered diction, delivered with winks, sighs and shrugs, drew the same roars that had filled Manhattan speakeasies 40 years earlier.

Mr. Durante limited his nightclub dates to about four months a year, but he scorned suggestions of retiring to a life of wealth and ease. "If y'retire, y'decay," he said in 1965.

But after hospitalizations in late 1972 for exhaustion and a fall, his endurance and health waned. Thin, enfeebled and in a wheelchair, he was a guest of honor in April, 1974, at a luncheon show of 1,500 newspaper executives and guests in New York. Several standing ovations greeted him, and he was awarded a statuette. "Thanks a million," Mr. Durante responded in a weak whisper. Then there was a pause. His wife leaned toward him. He seemed to draw strength. He took a table microphone and began belting out "Jaka Dinka Doo."



Jimmy Durante and Eddie Jackson in 1959 in Las Vegas.

Election Today for Provincial Offices

Ex-Aide Clashes With Marcos Over Vote

By Henry Kamm

MANILA, Philippines, Jan. 29 (UPI) — Tomorrow's countrywide voting for provincial and municipal offices has occasioned a relaxation of martial-law restrictions on politics. But so deep are political lethargy and resignation in the eighth year of one-man rule by President Ferdinand Marcos that few of the races are strongly contested and have aroused more than slight local interest.

To its own surprise, the sleepy and impoverished island province of Catanduanes, at the western edge of the archipelago, has become the arena of a major political battle.

Twelve days ago, Mr. Marcos sacked his information minister, Francisco Tatad, because he defied the president over his slate of candidates in this province of only 180,000 inhabitants. Until then, despite his lukewarm attitude toward martial law and the antagonism of the president's wife, Imelda Marcos, Mr. Tatad had been one of the president's most loyal and devoted associates.

Today, although he refrains from personal criticism of Mr. Marcos, the former minister echoes many of the accusations against the methods of government that were aimed at the president even before he declared martial law in 1972. Mr. Tatad, as presidential press secretary and principal speech writer for more than a decade, had been largely responsible for the public justification of these methods.

Challenge to Dynasty

The president has called his former minister, who is 39 years old, "a spoiled brat in the Cabinet" and has accused him of insubordination and inefficiency. Mr. Marcos also has suggested that Mr. Tatad acquired wealth for which he could not account.

Mr. Tatad, on the prompting of the president, ran for election to the National Assembly in 1978 from his

native province of Catanduanes. He won heavily to the dissatisfaction of one of his running mates, Jose Alberto, who also was elected.

Mr. Alberto, powerful chairman of the House Appropriations Committee before Mr. Marcos dissolved the old Congress in 1972, is the head of a political dynasty that has ruled Catanduanes for nearly 30 years and is assumed to have risen to eminence materially as well as politically.

Sir Edward Lewis Dies in London; Decca Chairman

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP) — Sir Edward Lewis, 79, chairman of the Decca record and electronics group, died today.

Sir Edward, who was knighted in 1961, was known as a man of energy and commercial genius who built up Decca after saving it from bankruptcy after the end of World War II.

Under his guidance, Decca pioneered long-playing records in Britain. He backed radar when others said that it had no commercial future. The Decca Navigator, a secret World War II radar device, was developed for peacetime use.

James J. Saxon

KENSINGTON, Md., Jan. 29 (UPI) — James J. Saxon, 65, the U.S. comptroller of the currency under two presidents, died yesterday after a lengthy illness. He was appointed comptroller by President Kennedy in 1961 and held the position until 1966, when he became chief executive officer of the American Fidelity Bank of Indianapolis.

James Poe

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Jan. 29 (UPI) — James Poe, 58, who won an Academy Award in 1957 for the screenplay of "Around the World in 80 Days," died on Friday. He was a screenwriter for such movies as "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof," "Toys in the Attic," "They Shoot Horses, Don't They?" and "Lilies of the Field."

Quake Hits Philippines

HAGFORS, Sweden, Jan. 29 (UPI) — An earthquake of moderate intensity, registering 5.3 on the Richter scale, was recorded today in the Philippines, the Hagfors Defense Research Observatory said.



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Await Appeal

U.K. Steel Union Calls Off Pickets at Private Firms

LONDON, Jan. 29 — Britain's striking steelworkers today decided to obey a legal order and call off a blockade of private steel-making firms until the ruling can be considered by the House of Lords.

The decision by leaders of the steelworker union came after a day of sometimes violent picketing that shut all but one of Britain's 43 privately owned steel works which produce about 25 percent of the nation's steel.

Union leaders decided they would obey the ruling by Lord Denning, the nation's chief judge, which prevented them from picketing the private steel works, until the House of Lords considers an appeal on Thursday.

But it remained in doubt whether all the mills would be operating normally again because many steelworkers said they would defy union instructions to stand down from the picket lines. Earlier today, union leader William Sims had urged his members to defy the order.

About 400 of them marched on the High Court yesterday to protest Lord Denning's ruling.

Mr. Sims, chief of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, underlined the deepening split between British labor unions and the government over the strike, the first national walkout in the steel industry since the general strike of 1926.

"Don't worry about the judgment because the House of Lords will overturn it," Mr. Sims declared. "Keep it open. We will win."

The ban, imposed Saturday by Lord Denning, a premier appeal court judge, prohibits 15,000 employees of independent steel companies from joining the 27-day strike by 110,000 employees of the British Steel Corp.

About 10,000 employees of private steel firms have joined the strike.

British Steel accounts for 85 percent of Britain's steel production. The rest comes from private companies.

The House of Lords, the supreme appeal body in British law, is to consider the union's arguments for a reversal of the ban on Thursday. But despite Mr. Sims' pledge,

there is no guarantee that the upper house, dominated by the ruling Conservative Party, which is seeking to curb union powers, will reverse Lord Denning's decision.

The unions' main argument against the ban is that it anticipates a bill currently before the House of Commons that seeks to outlaw picketing of firms not directly involved in labor disputes.

Some independent steel plants already have been forced to close by picketing. Independent steel plants still operating were picketed today. Police said that at least 39 pickets were arrested on charges of assault and obstructing police officers after scuffles outside factories in South Wales, a major steel-producing area.

Iberia Claims Boeing Gay Agent Secret Commission

By Laure A. Kiernan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (WP) — The Spanish Airline Iberia filed a \$27-million lawsuit against the Boeing Co. yesterday, contending that the aircraft manufacturer made more than \$3.5 million in secret payments to an agent in Madrid as commissions on the sale of 29 jets to Iberia in 1971.

Iberia said in papers filed in U.S. District Court that, before the sale, Boeing falsely assured Iberia that it had terminated the commission agreement and would accordingly adjust the final sale price on the aircraft.

Instead, Iberia contends, Boeing made other payment agreements with the agent that were "substantially equal" to the amount of the canceled commissions. Iberia alleged that the payments were made to the agent's account at First National City Bank in New York and were transferred to banks in Switzerland and elsewhere.

Iberia said in its suit that it had information that the payments were made to Fulgencio Amador More-

no, to his family and associate to a Madrid corporation owned him.

As a result of Boeing's alleged false representations, Iberia contends that it went ahead with aircraft purchase for a total of \$98 million of which \$98 million of which was borrowed from the Export-Import Bank of the United States in Washington. Boeing assisted Iberia in obtaining the loans, the suit said, and the suit said that the commissions were being paid.

As a result of the alleged representation, Iberia contends a bank could now demand the repayment of the loan, which was \$87.7 million as of last October.

Kreisky Leaves Manila

MANILA, Jan. 29 (Reuters) — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky left Manila today for New Delhi after a four-day visit during which he pledged \$150 million in development loans and offered other aid to the Philippines.

French Aide Backs More Nuclear Power

(Continued from Page 1)

programs, and then there are no sanctions left if they add a military program, too."

French officials say that they are disturbed, for instance, by the recent nuclear cooperation accord between Brazil and Iraq, two so-called "threshold countries" that appear intent on pooling their nuclear technology and increasing their independence from Western nuclear-supply governments.

Reaction to Study

In the French view, a U.S. approach more favorable to nuclear energy would make it easier to convince governments to purchase relatively proliferation-proof technology exported by countries like France and the United States.

Mr. Giscard's comments constitute the first public official European reaction to the conclusion late last year of a two-year study involving 37 nations organized by the Carter administration to find an agreement on nonproliferation strategy. The findings of the study, known as the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation, are scheduled for publication late next month.

Most governments rebuffed several major U.S. recommendations, including a ban on the reprocessing of spent atomic fuel. The Carter administration has nevertheless agreed with the findings of the study, but French officials fear that some congressional groups will be reluctant to accept its implications.

Mr. Giscard emphasized what he regards as the need for an international consensus now. "The next few months are going to be critical in the international debate on these issues before governments harden their positions," Mr. Giscard said. "Without Western cooperation, I can foresee serious political problems."

On the issue of how to keep civilian nuclear energy from feeding a spread of atomic weapons, many European analysts believe that recent energy and strategic developments underscore the need for the United States to adopt a more flexible approach. They say that the United States will be obliged to loosen its restrictions against Pakistan and India for political reasons.

The Carter administration has put off negotiating nuclear accords with Euratom, the Common Market's nuclear energy pool, and with India and Japan pending the outcome of INFCE — negotiations that could be difficult under the terms of the U.S. nuclear nonproliferation act passed by Congress in 1978.

No Perfect Fixes

Mr. Giscard said that the two-year study had demonstrated that there are no perfect technological fixes. "Nature refused to change its ways for the convenience of politicians who don't want to face the nuclear issue realistically."

But he added that the study had identified some techniques and systems that are relatively proliferation-proof. In the French view, new technology can provide 90 percent

security against the diversion of nuclear power fuel supplies or equipment for military purposes, Mr. Giscard said, by offering protection in the key areas of vulnerability: nuclear fuel, reactor choice and reprocessing.

Conventional processes used to enrich uranium into nuclear fuel for power reactors can be adapted to produce weapons-grade material, but he said that this risk can be largely eliminated by a new type of fuel developed by France — and recently approved for U.S. financial aid — obtained by chemical enrichment. This process makes it impossible to produce weapons-grade purity, he said.

For research reasons, France has developed a new 7 percent-enriched fuel to replace the 93 percent-enriched, weapons-grade uranium currently used in their new grade fuel is coded as "uranium" because it comes in a form resembling the brown calcium.

By using the chemical enrichment process and the low-grade fuel, civilian activities can be kept from weapons research, he said.

In a second area, the reactor itself, the proliferation problem has been simplified, he said, by spread recognition that the pressurized water reactors — the type by the United States and France — are the least suitable for a military program; as well as most economical.

"Tunnel Factories"

The third sensitive area is reprocessing. And despite U.S. objection that reprocessing produces plutonium ready to be incorporated into a bomb, European countries determined to continue reprocessing spent fuel in order to limit the disposal of radioactive waste, Mr. Giscard said.

In the French view, reprocessing can be safely handled in sealed tallies, called "tunnel factories" where high internal radiation prevents human access. The plutonium that emerges can be used in international safekeeping.

Given these technological thresholds, Mr. Giscard said, a ban against the remaining central risk can be obtained by national rules on the sale of technology and the transport of nuclear materials.

Another approach would be establishment of multinational enrichment or reprocessing centers. He cited as an example the Transatom enrichment plant that France owns jointly with other countries. Some technology has been kept in the host country, but the others have been involved in the project and they have tested access to their share of the piles.

Under President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, France has adopted proliferation policies that Giscard administration officials said edge to be strict and effective.

Giscard to End India Visit With Stop in Bombay

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29 (UPI) — French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing flew to Bombay today to confer with leading Indian industrialists before returning to France.

Speaking at the New Delhi airport before leaving, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that India and France should "become accustomed to see each other as important, active and friendly partners" in dealing with international and regional problems, such as the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, and economic agreements.

At the airport with the French leader were Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy.

Yesterday, the French president and Mrs. Giscard signed seven agreements on cooperation in industry, agriculture and scientific research. Details of the French assistance were not spelled out in the protocols, but officials said that the aid would total about 1 billion francs (\$250 million).

Smoking, Difficulty in Sleeping

Are Linked by U.S. Researchers

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (NYT) — Cigarette smokers who want to stop smoking have a new reason to break the habit: They may sleep better and longer if they do.

Researchers at the Sleep Research Center of Pennsylvania State University used 100 smokers and nonsmokers as subjects in a study to be the first scientific tests of the relationship between sleep and smoking. They found that all the nonsmokers fell asleep after an average of 30 minutes, while it took the smokers an average of 48 minutes.

Dr. Martin Scharf, one of the five-member team, said the study indicated that doctors treating insomnia may now have a significant weapon against the disorder among cigarette smokers. "Many insomnia patients will light up a cigarette when they can't sleep," he said. "And there's the paradox: The nicotine in the cigarette is a well-known stimulant."

The researchers also conducted a separate study of eight smokers who had used between 1½ and 3 packs a day for at least two years. Under the scientists' supervision, they agreed to stop smoking altogether and each was evaluated in the sleep lab for consecutive nights.

That study showed the total time spent awake by the subjects decreased from 76 to 42 minutes on the first three nights, a 44 percent drop. In the last six nights a decrease was still evident, but at a slightly lower rate. The findings showed that the sleep improvement came in spite of the daytime discomfort of cigarette withdrawal, including anxiety, restlessness and irritability.

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Hubert de Givenchy's enthusiasts applaud from the row at the designer's spring collection yesterday.



Princess Caroline and Baronne Guy de Rothschild (facing away from the camera) at Emanuel Ungaro's spring fashion showing.

Spring Collections

Ungaro, Givenchy Split Tout Paris Into 2 Camps

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 29 (IHT) — The row in the frilly fashion world's feud that has Tout Paris into so many Montagues and Capulets happened before and it is happening again. Hubert de Givenchy, normally a gentleman, has now for years at the same Emanuel Ungaro, but only one and selected clients while the other was scheduled at Un-

Then one reporter, then two, more trickled into that beautiful and this season, probably discouraged by his success, they started asking the press to add insult to injury, he even got on the phone saying like "Monsieur de Givenchy really love if you came."



Ungaro's white, black and pink printed crepe skirt with lace top and Jean Barthe hat.

way, that was hitting below it as Pierre Berge, of Saint Germain, told the Baronne Guy de child, who agreed it was a lie. The baronne (who loves and for him. She even at her brother, Baron Teddy Uyen, who managed to look happy, especially when Ungaro's, those three naughty girls, Princess Caroline of Monaco, came too, as did Roger Crowther (Princess's best friend) and Mrs. Rene he, curator of Jacquemart-André, where Ungaro was giving this morning.

the French (with the ex-ni of Mrs. Raymond Barre, French premier) sided with al, the Americans went to t. The fashion plates in the row there included Nan-ner, who is so thin she is posi-

Givenchy, borrowed the grandiose house of decorator Alberto Pinto, which has everything in it, including four giant palm trees. But Ungaro came out ahead, for how can you beat the classy Belle Epoque with all that gilt back in shape, courtesy of oil tycoon Armand Hammer, who recently made the Jacquemart-André into a foundation. Anyway, what with that decor, masses of tulips and a trio playing Haydn (and sitting on period Louis XV chairs), it was total success.

Dreams Come True

Ungaro who got the applause of his life was aware and happy. "It's as if all my dreams and fantasies came true," he said. "All the pieces of the puzzle are falling into place." Ungaro, who is very intellectual, not to say a bit uptight, was simply trying to explain that he had finally got rid of his inhibitions and don't ask why. He simply said, "My whole life is changing."

To finish off with the front rows, the one at Chanel's was solid establishment and almost a complete picture of French governments — past, present and future. Just think. You had Mrs. Barre (she goes everywhere), Mrs. Jacques Chirac (wife of Paris mayor) and Mrs. Georges Pompidou (wife of the late French president). Plus Mrs. Arthur Hartman (wife of the U.S. ambassador to France), Mrs. Michel d'Ornano (mayor of Deauville) and dozens of socialites in enough Chanel suits to costume that Broadway musical called "Coco."

But to get back to fashion, those who saw Ungaro said he had the best collection of his life. Those who saw Givenchy said he had the best collection of his life. Actually, the ingredients sounded pretty much the same. The technique and the personalities behind them made the difference.

So Ungaro had chamber music. Givenchy had soft, "Night and Day" kind of music. In both places there were suits, short, one-shouldered dinner dresses, huge halo hats, big, spaced-out, Chagall-inspired flowers (Givenchy had lots of stripes too) and sexy, pleated tunic dresses in both places, but dead straight at Ungaro's, flared out at Givenchy's.

Silk-Suit Story

The silk-suit story at Ungaro's kept getting more and more refined until it got positively precious. Jackets were finely quilted vertically, trimmed with gold braid and dripping with miles of lace. Lace hankies blossomed into cockade bows stuck on wide satin sashes. After years of doing messy folklore, Ungaro was back into doing what he knows best.

To say that when you've seen one Chanel suit you've seen them all is pretty obvious — and yet, Chanel is still a major influence everywhere, including at Ungaro's, which had those famous button-up, braided sleeves and long cardigan coats. That is a house where the team of

designers who took over when Mademoiselle died only need to look into the old files and leave well enough alone. Their best suits today were revivals of the famous jersey she put on the fashion map, plus the oatmeal ones finished with contrasting braid that were Coco's favorites.

Sculpture Bernini Bust Discovered

From Agency Dispatches

DON, Jan. 29 — An apparently embarrased Christie's house today refused to disavow that they had sold a Bernini bust, worth up to \$1.12 million, for £85,000. An official would say was that stigmatization into the sale of the Pope Gregory XV was being sold.

Just one of three of Pope XV made by the Baroque Giovanni Lorenzo Bernini, but missing since the late 19th century, was reportedly auctioned October, 1974, simply as a statue of a Pope.

Decorative
with London antique dealer successful bidder and later marble bust for £240 to Ni-Meinerzhagen, a rare book who bought it to decorate

Pope Gregory that looked almost identical to his marble work. He then called the Victoria and Albert Museum, and after the bust was cleaned the museum's sculpture experts concluded that it was the lost marble bust of Pope Gregory that Bernini was recorded as having made at the same time as two bronzes. It is now on loan to the museum and art experts value it at £300,000.

The only one of the successive owners who is not pleased is the original British owner, Lord Lanesborough of Swinburn Hall in Leicestershire. The bust was part of a sale of the hall's contents conducted by Christie's.

The bust, which he believed had been bought originally in Italy by his great-grandfather, the sixth earl, in the 19th century, had always stood in the dining room in his ancestral home.

"It's awful," said Lord Lanesborough. "I'm really shaken. My solicitors will have something to say to Christie's."

Dance in England

New Works by the Ballet Rambert

By Noel Goodwin

CHESTER (IHT) — After some uncertainty of aim and order of dancers, the Ballet Rambert, directed by John Craxie, began its new year tour promise of stronger repertory-interesting new talents.

g these is the first ballet for years by an outside choreographer, 35-year-old Richard Alston, a been winning admirers as native country since his own New York, where he with Merce Cunningham is

work, "Bell High," was in Manchester as part of a tour at the Royal Northern of Music Theatre, and al- carries the company's style. The sequence of plots, about 30 minutes long, two chamber works, for and percussion and choral no respectively, by Peter Davies, a composer with a real in music theater

terms. Alston uses these to highlight a range of movement that is not in itself very wide, but which he uses with poetic variety and a finer sense of structure in association with the musical forms.

Distinctive Element

Michael Clark, a newcomer to the company, is a notably lyrical soloist in this. He is one of several here whose switch from Royal Ballet School training to modern dance adds a distinctive element, while Lucy Burge with Thomas Yang, and Catherine Beque with Michael Ho, are eloquently contrasted duettists.

Peter Mumford's ingenious set design has a checkered floor-cloth mirrored by a similar canopy overhead which, when lowered to an angle at the back about halfway through, proves to be a mirrored surface, which then doubles the images of the dancers by letting them be seen as if from above as well.

ographer's experience in New York, this ballet has two movements from Constant Lambert's bluesy Concerto for piano and nine solo instruments for its music.

The score dates from 1931; there is a city-skyline set by Pamela Marre in stylized Art Deco and some exuberant freestyle dancing, a little too suggestive of Broadway pastiche, by three couples with the men in shirts and slacks and the women in dresses.

These two works frame a welcome revival after some years of the 1971 "Rag-Dances" by Glen Tetley (whose full-length "Tempest," based on Shakespeare, continues to be a pillar of the Rambert repertory). The earlier work one of several he created for the company, mixes original fantasy and humor to rewarding effect, no less compelling than it was originally.

Ballet Rambert is at Manchester through Feb. 2, then visits Leicester, York and the Royal Shakespeare Theatre in Stratford-on-Avon, before two weeks at Sadler's Wells in London from mid-March.

Films in Paris

Up, Up and Away in H.G. Wells' Time Machine

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 29 (IHT) — "Time After Time" (at the Marignan, the Saint-Germain Studio and the 7 Paroissiens in English) was awarded the grand prix at the Avoriaz festival of fantastic films and is highly favored by Parisian moviegoers. It is, indeed, something different and for once the translation of its title is an improvement: "C'est le destin."

Herb Jaffe, the director, and Nicholas Meyer, the scenarist, have given their imaginations free and wild range in concocting a curious and amusing thriller that furiously juggles the relativity theory.

In 1893, H.G. Wells was a biologist in London who entered journalism at the urging of Frank Harris and was contemplating his first novel, "The Time Machine."

In the film, one evening at the dinner table he tells his medical friends of his plan and invites them to the cellar to inspect an invention of his, a contraption resembling a glider that he boasts can carry him into the future or the past. The party is interrupted by the arrival of the police on the hunt for Jack the Ripper, who has just committed one of his grisly murders and been tracked to Wells' house. The Ripper is a belated guest, a sex-mad anatomist, and while the investigation is in progress he creeps into the cellar and goes off in the time machine to 1979 San Francisco. The machine, however, is obligingly returned and Wells jumps aboard and makes off to capture the villain.

In actuality Wells frequently visited California in the 1920s and



Malcolm McDowell as Wells.

1930s — he died in 1946 — and spent his leisure mostly in Hollywood, for he was not only a film fan but also enjoyed the company of beautiful movie stars.

Malcolm McDowell is the young Wells, Mary Steenburgen his plucky helper and David Warner the dreaded Jack. Jaffe plays ingeniously with the incredible, imparting to it a share of tongue-in-cheek humor, and from a delirious premise extracts a melodramatic fantasy that contains binding suspense.

"C'est encore loin l'Amérique" (at the Berlitz, the George V and the Clichy Pathe), the joint work of Elisabeth Huppert and Roger Coggio, who enact its leading roles, is a

lively burlesque of the disturbing influence of the Yankee go-getting creed on a pair of Parisian ne'er-do-wells. She would be a great actress and he a great director and their pathetic schemes to attain their ambitions by hook or by crook, they are treated to slapstick ridicule. Though a trifling farce of no importance, it provides a pleasant hour and a half with its good-natured self-deprecation and its eager sense of fun. It is to the screen what the chansonnier revue is to the theater.

The French Motion Picture Academy of Arts and Sciences, founded by Georges Cravenne in imitation of the Hollywood institution, will award its prizes — Cesars, instead of Oscars — for the outstanding achievements in cinematography during the last year at ceremonies in the Salle Pleyel on Saturday evening. Kirk Douglas and Pierre Tchernia, the TV producer, will bestow the awards. Thierry Le Luron, known for his comic mimicry, will entertain, and Michel Legrand will conduct a 40-piece orchestra. The event is to be televised.

The candidates for the best French film of the year are "Clair de femme" (Costa Gavras), "Don Giovanni" (Joseph Losey), "L'homme de paille" (Henri Verneuil) and "Tess" (Roman Polanski). The choice for the best actor is between Claude Brasseur ("La Guerre des polices"), Patrick Dewaere ("Serie Noire"), Yves Montand ("L'homme de paille") and Jean Rochefort ("Courage fuyons"). The actresses nominated for the best performance

are Nastassia Kinski ("Tess"), Dominique Laffin ("La Femme qui pleure"), Miou-Miou ("La Dérive") and Romy Schneider ("Clair de femme").

There will also be awards for the best in the categories of supporting performances, photography, sound, musical score, editing, art director and screenplay, and four motion pictures are in competition for the best foreign film prize: "Apocalypse Now" (Francis Ford Coppola), "Manhattan" (Woody Allen), "Hair" (Milos Forman) and "The Tin Drum" (Volker Schlöndorff).

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The Carter Budget

The Carter administration wants you to know that its budget for 1981, published on Monday, is tight as a drum. It's rigorous, responsible and severely anti-inflationary, according to a chorus of official voices. Maybe so — but you shouldn't let your attention be diverted from the current budget, which seems to have become strangely fatter since last fall.

The U.S. budget for 1981, which doesn't go into effect until next October, is at present a secondary matter. It will be largely formed by questions that have not yet been answered. One question is whether, and how much, President Carter will decide to increase defense spending. The present version is based on policy as it stood last summer, with the 3 percent annual rise to which the United States has been committed for the past two years. If there is to be a reaction to events in Afghanistan and the Gulf, it will have to be added to the budget that appeared on Monday. The other question is, of course, whether the recession forecast continuously since last spring will actually appear, and when. These open questions make writing the budget more uncertain than usual — and the labor of reading it less enlightening than ever.

Instead, it is useful to look at the three-year pattern that is emerging from last year to next. That pattern is not reassuring. The Carter administration is letting the current budget go slack; it is an election year. Restraint is postponed until next year.

The budget for fiscal 1979, which ended last September, turned out to be significantly more restrictive than the White House expected, mainly because inflation pushed up

tax receipts. But, oddly, the consequences were the opposite of those you'd normally expect. Unemployment ran lower than forecast, and inflation notoriously went nearly twice as high. It was a warning that the administration was still underestimating the force of inflation and overestimating the danger of unemployment.

A year ago, when it brought out the 1980 budget, the administration emphasized that it had kept the deficit under \$30 billion. Congress, with great travail, managed to do the same. Its second budget resolution, passed last November, held the deficit to \$29.8 billion. But now the administration reports that it's going to be about \$10 billion larger than that. There is the money for the embargoed grain, and for more mortgage assistance, and for transportation; and for a little of this and a little of that.

When the federal government steps up defense spending, the wave of inflation begins as soon as the contractors begin tooling up. That happened in 1965, and the seeds of the present inflation were planted then — when Lyndon Johnson refused to seek the increase in taxes necessary to offset it.

Perhaps it is unrealistic to suggest a tax increase in an election year. Certainly Mr. Carter thinks so. The administration would prefer that you concentrate on all the rigor and restraint that, at least according to present plans, will come after the election in the next budget. But it's the current budget that counts — and that one is moving toward a higher deficit and higher inflation.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Kennedy: A Choice, an Echo

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., in his much-advertised speech at Georgetown this week, tried to have it all — or at least to embody the whole range of political sentiments, from left to right, being aired in the United States this year. Still, it was a useful and clarifying speech, and we are glad Sen. Kennedy gave it. As candidates will, he spent an awful lot of time rejecting constraints (he had imposed upon himself) and talking about how he simply would not be stifled but would speak out and so forth, and we agree that he should. That's not the question: whether he or any other candidate should "speak out." The question is what they say when they do.

But a speech is, still, just that — a speech, not something that exists apart from a speaker's 20-year-long record in public life, or that supersedes that record. And measured against his almost two decades in Congress, some part of the senator's speech simply lacked credibility. It was that part in which he came at Mr. Carter from the right. Sen. Kennedy, the dedicated sponsor of a bank-breaking national health insurance program, is not credible in his new guise as budgetary scold, a lamenter over — yes — the size of the federal deficit. Nor is he credible in his charges that Mr. Carter has been too lax and indifferent about standing up to the godless Reds. Whatever Jimmy Carter's flaws in this regard, Sen. Kennedy has shared them and, in some cases, gone them one better.

In rehearsing the sorry business about whether the shah of Iran should have been allowed into the United States, Mr. Kennedy persisted in missing a rather large point. "He accepted the dubious medical judgment of one doctor that the shah could be treated only in the United States," the senator said of Mr. Carter, and then: "Had he made different decisions, the shah would doubtless still be in Mexico, and our diplomats would still be going about their business in Tehran." The implications of this are staggering. What else should a president have to decide to do or not do to make sure that our diplomats are allowed to go about their business abroad? The point Sen. Kennedy just keeps sliding over is that the United States must be free to let into the United States whomever it wishes to without making that decision contingent upon the desires or threats or demands of various terrorists.

Yet, apart from this clear break with the Carter policy, Sen. Kennedy's speech as it concerned Iran (and much else in the Middle East) was notable mainly for its similarity to administration thinking. The insistence that nuclear arms control opportunities must be preserved, the emphasis on the importance of UN and other international backing for U.S. moves, the commitment not to abandon Israel under current pressures — all this and more had a resonance in Mr. Carter's own various doctrines. Even the deal Sen. Kennedy proposed to get the hostages back is essentially the same one that the State Department is known to have been seriously negotiating for weeks now.

Still, when you have worked your way through the implausible attack from the right and the vast area of policy similarity to the president, you do come to the distinctive part, the places where the senator does take his stand consistently and in accord with what he has been for over the years — the center of gravity of the Kennedy challenge to Mr. Carter. The senator is against the reimposition of draft registration and against the reinstitution of the draft. He believes the defense contractors and the "military-industrial complex" generally stand to profit from Mr. Carter's tough stand, at the expense of everyone else, that the social programs have been slighted by Mr. Carter in his State of the Union message, that U.S. energy and economic nightmares must be dealt with by federal government intervention: gas rationing now and the imposition of wage, price, profit controls.

Sen. Kennedy has more faith than we do in the potential of laws and rules and directives to control and tame these things. But that is an argument for another time. What he has done is to identify the nature of his candidacy, the feelings of his constituents and the policy issues he really cares about. Speaking for the discontented liberal-left of his party, Mr. Kennedy does not suffer a lack of credibility. Somehow, minus the ill-fitting and newly acquired neo-conservative garb and despite the closeness of some of his views to those of Mr. Carter, the senator has managed at last to suggest what he is doing in this race.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Iran's New President

The election of Abolhasan Bani-Sadr as president of Iran, and the overwhelming majority of votes that he received, have given a new look to the Iranian situation.

The United States, which has every right

to anger over the hostages, has to decide whether Iran or the Soviet Union is the threat. The West needs a stable and independent Iran, and Mr. Bani-Sadr's election could be the first step.

— From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
January 30, 1905

ST. PETERSBURG — The Herald correspondent reports: "Of late, newspapers the world over have been filled with alarmist reports from here. Doubtless the correspondents have been imposed upon by the host of Socialistic-minded persons who infest the capital. The riots which so shocked the world were purely Socialistic, cunningly screened under the name of 'workers' demonstrations.' Father Gapon wrote out a honey-worded message of peace for publication to the world at large, and went on to address the chosen few at the workmen's club. The real object of the demonstration was to separate the czar from his ministers. If that were not accepted, his majesty himself would be the sacrifice."

Fifty Years Ago
January 30, 1930

MADRID — Following the resignation yesterday of Gen. Primo de Rivera, Spain is in a state of turmoil. All the chief cities are in a ferment with the sudden lapse of more than six years of iron rule, and a strong Republican movement is raising its head in some provinces. Rioting has taken place in Madrid and Barcelona and "restlessness" is reported in Seville, Salamanca and Granada. Strict internal censorship has been clamped down. Gen. Berenguer, the dictator's successor is just as strongly liked, and disliked, as his predecessor. It is not the ending of the Primo de Rivera regime, that is causing the trouble, it seems, but the fact that Berenguer is a soldier too.



A Call for Changes After Tito

By Milovan Djilas

BELGRADE — All those who expect the breakup of the Yugoslav system and the collapse of Yugoslavia after Tito — whether they love or hate the country — are going to be fooled. I hope — in fact, I am convinced — that the people who do not expect any changes also will be fooled. There will be changes, because in all communist states changes take place after the arrival of new revolutionary leaders, and Yugoslavia should not be an exception.

Tito's reign has been characterized by rigidity, by a monolithic system, but also by dynamism in certain areas: the economy, culture, administrative decentralization. Thus, under Tito, changes have already begun, although largely in a negative context — that is, as a result of crisis and not reform.

Crisis Is Visible

Crisis is visible in Yugoslavia's foreign relations, even as it is in the country's internal life. The external position of Yugoslavia has been weakened, especially in the last two years, primarily because of divisiveness and impotence in the movement of nonaligned countries, of which Yugoslavia is one of the most important founders, in which it has placed its greatest hopes, and which it treated as one of the most important components of its ideology and foreign policy. Unrealistic reliance upon the nonaligned movement has isolated Yugoslavia in "Europe," where it has its historical and vital roots. Moreover, that reliance led to erroneous, dangerous calculations, for Yugoslavia saw world tensions arising from the conflict between the United States and Soviet Union, or from both superpowers' attempts to divide the world into their respective spheres of influence, and not from the real cause — the global expansionism of the Soviet state.

In Yugoslavia's internal life, the most visible crisis is economic: Inflation is Europe's highest (around 27 percent in 1979), there is chronic deficit in the balance of payments (\$6.2-billion in 1979), there is high indebtedness to foreign lenders (around \$20-billion), the unemployment is the highest in Europe (around 12 percent) — more than 700,000, not counting some 1 million workers abroad. But in addition to these troubles, which are after all found in milder forms in other countries, Yugoslavia is suffering from weaknesses in its social and economic fabric: It is beset by inefficient forms of ownership and management, low productivity, neglect of its raw materials, inadequate use of machinery, the showing of favoritism to party members. The ruling circles do not see that aspect of the crisis or do not wish to see it, but this crisis is so unbridled that it foils administrative measures intended to counter it. The side effects are, of course, personal enrichment through speculation and the creation of a parasitic class at the expense of others.

A Long Time

These external and internal problems are also reflected in the relations between the nations that constitute Yugoslavia, primarily in economic relations: It takes republics a long time to reach agreements, the republics isolate themselves and preoccupy themselves with their own internal markets, they fail to live up to their agreements with one another. There is also a conflict between the Communist Party's political centralism and forces of decentralization in the economy, as well as in management and in culture — the latter tendencies manifesting themselves in the pursuit of more independent political forms.

Isolated, without friends who are concerned about its welfare, with prospects of social and economic and nationalist unrest, Yugoslavia — although it is not a pushover — is probably, because of its geopolitical location, among the most attractive prizes that the Soviet Union would like to grab. Soviet ambitions to dominate Yugoslavia have been evident since the end of World War II.

Responsibility

The whole weight of responsibility for the nation's condition and future rests upon the ruling party, the League of Communists. This is especially the case because the regime has systematically persecuted all opposition members and made it impossible to create even a reform-minded socialist opposition. Does the League of Communists still have vitality? Does it still have forces who are conscious of, and ready to grapple with, new difficulties and dangers? That remains to be seen. The League of Communists (it has about 1.8 million members) that is inefficient and fragmented. The most important political activities are confined to its higher echelons. Yet, despite this, the fact remains that within the League, and throughout the country as a whole, the most dominant emotions are clearly patriotic. And although the League of Communists was purged of "deviations," within it there no doubt exist, in addition to conservatives, Leninists and hardliners, functionaries who are wise and practical and more liberal-oriented.

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Unexpected

Although in politics unexpected turns are possible, the external position of the country and its internal situation favor the more liberal functionaries. This is true because they can count on the support of broad party and nonparty groups. Both the public and a significant number of party members want a more rational economy and greater personal rights and security.

Above all, almost all people in both groups are worried, especially after Afghanistan, about a Soviet

invasion. That fear is even more persistent as it becomes more obvious that the Soviet Union is pushing Bulgaria to claim Yugoslav Macedonia. Bulgaria is being given the role of an armistice — that is, to invade Macedonia in the way that Vietnam invaded Cambodia.

All peoples of Yugoslavia are equally exposed to Soviet danger — to the threat of their independence. Extreme nationalists and separatists are deprived of their arguments, not because of their old-fashioned views and methods but because Soviet expansion equally "loves" all — Croats, Serbs, Macedonians, Slovenians — all those whose soil they can seize and whom they can subjugate in order to reach the Mediterranean and undermine Europe.

The party's monopoly and political centralism in fact divide citizens and pit republic against republic, and its exclusive focus on the movement of nonaligned countries isolates Yugoslavia from the rest of the world. In the foreseeable future, Yugoslavia has limited choices: a deepening of chaos and isolation, and with that a vulnerability to Soviet invasion, or gradual democratization and tying its independence to Western Europe.

The most rational reflections lead to certain conclusions: Yugoslavia will have to liberalize internally and open itself to the West externally, because those are the conditions — the only conditions — for internal stabilization and its survival as an independent country.

The political structure and external situation make difficult any sudden transition to democracy, because suddenness would cause chaos and conflict and make Soviet intervention easier. This is the reason why democratization, at least at the outset, has to be modest and cautious. "Democratizations" that meant maintenance of the monopoly of communist forms ended with purges and repression. There is no democracy if it is not democracy for everyone. The storms are already raging: Yugoslavia can survive only if it introduces democracy and attaches itself to countries that effectively oppose the new conqueror.

Milovan Djilas, the prominent dissident author, was until 1954 a member of Yugoslavia's leadership. This article was translated from Serbian by Michael M. Milenkovich for The New York Times.

Spy Hunts: The 'Fifth Man'

By Allen Weinstein

WASHINGTON — There passed virtually without notice last month the 25th anniversary of the Senate's condemnation of Joe McCarthy, its arch Red-hunter from 1950 to 1954. McCarthy's turbulent career as an anti-communist began in Wheeling, W. Va., in February, 1950, when he assured a Republican assembly that he knew of 205 communists still laboring in the Truman administration, none of whom he chose to identify at that time.

Recently in New York City, at a press conference called to promote his book "The Fourth Man," British writer Andrew Boyle provided more modest than McCarthy. Mr. Boyle implicated only 30 others in Soviet espionage, also without identifying them, all of whom purportedly served in a spy ring along with the subjects of his book: Guy Burgess, Donald Maclean, Harold (Kim) Philby, Anthony Blunt (the names of the U.S. government agencies, including those of the FBI and CIA, which have been thrown open by the U.S. Freedom of Information Act).

The power of his book derives from the new source he tapped — the files of the U.S. government agencies, including those of the FBI and CIA, which have been thrown open by the U.S. Freedom of Information Act.

Yet press response to Mr. Boyle's book has followed the author himself in stressing the significance of these documents. Thus Noel Annan in The Times Literary Supplement: "The power of his book derives from the new source he tapped — the files of the U.S. government agencies, including those of the FBI and CIA, which have been thrown open by the U.S. Freedom of Information Act."

Mr. Boyle argues that between late 1945 and the early fall of 1948, when Maclean left the United States, "Basil" met regularly with Maclean to advise Maclean on what atomic secrets to steal. Yet for much of that time, according to

copies of which I have. Four are foreign news transcripts, and the fifth, an expurgated interview with Philby and Mrs. Philby in 1951 after Burgess and Maclean had disappeared, contains no new information or disclosures that change earlier accounts of the case.

Nor do the FBI files contain such revelations. More than half the bureau's 3,196 pages of material on the case, long available to researchers at the FBI's reading room, consists of news clips and printed parliamentary debates on the affair. The remainder deals with the FBI's haphazard post-1951 investigation of the U.S. activities of Burgess, Maclean and, to a lesser extent, Philby.

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Mr. Boyle's book does contain personal data on "Basil" comparable with some aspects of Mr. Mann's background. Although Mr. Boyle himself has not publicly made the identification, neither has he corrected those journalists who did.

"My name's Boyle, not McCarthy," the author told his press conference last week. "I am not in favor of witch-hunts." For that very reason, Mr. Boyle might wish to resolve the unsettled matter of the "fifth man" before pursuing publicly further revelations of Number 6 through 35. Has Mr. Boyle any really cogent evidence identifying the Soviet agent he calls "Basil" as Wilfrid Basil Mann? If so, he should produce it and counter Mr. Mann's denials. If not he might wish to indicate that fact to the journalists who have somehow linked Mr. Mann to Mr. Boyle's Basil.

Both in Mr. Boyle's Britain and in this writer's United States, there is a serviceable word to describe the activities of the "fourth man," Anthony Blunt: treason. There is an equally serviceable word to describe allegations of treason without cogent evidence: McCarthyism.

Mr. Boyle, "Basil" functioned as a double agent. He had been trapped and then "turned," we are told, by James Angleton, later of the CIA, who (Mr. Boyle alleges) never told the British about either Maclean or "Basil."

But Mr. Mann has produced his passport and other personal records to show that he left the United States in September, 1945, returning only in late December, 1948, months after Maclean's departure. Moreover, according to Mr. Mann, he never met Maclean. Nor do the FBI and CIA files corroborate Mr. Boyle's elaborate theory, which relies in the end entirely upon "confidential" information from his unidentified sources in the intelligence community.

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As Baker Squanders His Talent

By David S. Broder

AUGUSTA, Maine — I was about 320 miles from Maine Republican Party's 50th head dinner in the Augusta Convention Center, and about 6,000 seats in the stands surrounded them.

The setting — the hall-floored, the weaving stands — was a little strange, a pleasantly humorous prayer to "from our Georgian bondage," a program had been rearranged to accommodate the schedule of the speaker, so Sen. Howard Baker Jr., was called on to do the address while the party sat staring, a bit hungrily, at salad bowls, the plastic confections of dressing, and the pie that in time, he their guest.

All of these unsettling elements must have gotten to Sen. Baker suddenly heard himself say "I am 5 feet, 7 inches tall, green hair and brown eyes, you'll just have to take me as I am."

When Sen. Baker reached point that he declares himself Boy with Green Hair, you can sure that something weird has passed. But that is the way it is the Senate Republican leader on his erratic pursuit of GOP presidential nomination.

Of all the campaigns in this none has so squandered the use of its principal as that of the senator from Tennessee. The man Baker that Washington knows is a capable legislator, a leader of his party, a man with grasp of issues and a talent for manipulating them — and a considerable charm, besides. But on the stump in this presidential campaign is a double who vies with the devil.

Occasionally, Sen. Baker at his true form. His characterization of President Carter's State of Union speech as "a full-scale attack on the Carterism of the last 10 years" is a neat partisan straw draw applause here and in Hampshire. But, from the beginning, Sen. Baker's campaign has been characterized by organizational ineptitude and missed opportunities. Those problems continue.

Humiliating
Sen. Baker has been out of the dinner event in Maine on night when he had a long-term commitment to address a dinner-Maryland Republican. Mary is natural Baker country — a neighboring state with a long tradition supporting Baker's brand of state Republicanism.

By canceling the date in Maine, Baker earned a widely publicized attack from the state's chairman and clouded his prospect of gaining his support. The Maine did nothing but revive a series of Baker's unexpected tactics. At George Bush's last Maine campaign convention, the candidate professed a sense of why he was just going where they tell me, he. The scheduling snafu is not unique for an organization which, fronted with the modest cost of transporting two networks and three newspaper correspondents, can be counted on to lose. New York Times reporter's dinner, Sen. Baker had addressed a convention of New England's casters in Boston. The which was important enough. Elated by his own civic of political address, was built on this proposal: "Twenty years ago, President Kennedy challenged America a man on the moon by the 1960s. As president, I will challenge America to put a man in space, not powered by gasoline by the end of the decade."

Clarion Call
That supposed clarion call, the broadcasters so numerous in 20 minutes of questioning one of them cared to ask would power the Bakerism lucky thing, too, for when the star was asked, he rattled off an alternative fuels long enough. He had no idea what might be. And his confident notion that the car could be built lower cost than today's gas-guzzling turned out, on examination, based on no discussions with one in the auto industry.

The manager of one of Baker's rivals said that the senator was "worst-served by his organization" of anyone in the GOP. But Sen. Baker has had at three years, since the 1976 campaign, at which he was passed for vice-president in favor of Robert Dole of Kansas, to about how he would run for president and who he wanted for him.

At this point, the respondent — and the consequences — are ©1980, The Washington Post.

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Pirelli Tires a Group Effort

Jan. 29 (AP-DJ) — Financially troubled Pirelli, makers of tires, are working to expand production and job satisfaction, is worker productivity which promises a return to profitability.

The company had a loss of 28.6 billion lire (about \$36.7 million) in 1978. But Mr. Pittini told a company publication that Pirelli posted a turnover gain of about 25 percent in 1979 and its operating loss was "considerably lower" than 1978's deficit.

Mr. Pittini predicted 1980 will be "particularly difficult" but said the company could complete the year "in a winning manner" if it succeeded in avoiding labor disputes.

Group turnover last year rose to approximately 1 trillion lire from 797 billion lire in 1978. Higher volume accounted for about half of the sales gain while the remainder was due to price increases.

Earnings were hurt by inefficiencies in large-tire operations and weak demand for telephone cables because of delays in plans to modernize Italy's telecommunications network. The company also suffered from rising interest costs for its debt.

Pirelli plans to boost capital spending to 70 billion lire in 1980 from 60 billion in 1979.

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Net Loss to Widen

Ford Nears Adoption of New Engine

United Tech to Build 'Proco' Parts Plant

DETROIT, Jan. 29 — Ford Motor is edging closer to full-scale production of its experimental programmed-combustion engine, a sophisticated gasoline power plant that promises an average 20-percent gain in fuel economy.

United Technologies said yesterday it will build a multi-million dollar plant at Hebron, Ky., to manufacture high-technology fuel-injection systems for the new engine.

Nicknamed Proco, the engine is designed to run on a higher air-to-fuel ratio than conventional gasoline engines and is seen as a one way to adapt the eight-cylinder gasoline engine to an increasingly fuel-starved world, thus preserving some of the larger cars Americans traditionally have favored.

A Ford spokesman said the automaker will not decide until "May or June" whether to go ahead with production of the Proco. But he said Ford is encouraged by recent testing.

Ford successfully conducted manufacturing feasibility tests on the Proco and now is equipping a fleet of 200 cars with the engine.

"We pretty well satisfied ourselves that it's possible to do," the spokesman said. According to recent industry reports from Detroit, production of the engine is scheduled for the 1983 models.

The Proco is seen as an alternative to diesel engines, which get substantially more mileage per gallon of fuel but have been criticized for noise, cold-starting problems and tailpipe emissions.

The federal government has mandated that automakers' mileage ratings rise to 27.5 miles a gallon by 1985. Today, Ford's average fuel economy on all the cars it sells is 21.6 miles a gallon.

Marine Midland Gets Charter Conversion

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (NYT) — Controller of the Currency John Heimann has approved the application of Marine Midland Bank to convert to a national from a state banking charter, clearing the way for Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. to acquire the nation's 13th-largest commercial bank.

The approval, announced late yesterday, is almost certain to renew the controversy in banking and political circles over the charter conversion. Critics have accused the bank of regulatory "charter shopping" after state banking authorities declined to act on the proposed merger with the foreign bank.

Mr. Heimann, who preceded Muriel Siebert, New York State Banking Superintendent, delayed action on the merger application on the grounds that the Hongkong bank had produced required financial information on only six of its 380 subsidiaries. Merger advocates, however, accused her of dragging her feet.

The situation also created political tension between Siebert and New York Gov. Hugh Carey, who favored the acquisition. The takeover of the Buffalo-based bank holding company was also strongly opposed by banks upstate.

In a 13-page legal opinion accompanying the announcement, Mr. Heimann said that while Marine Midland's application for a national charter was "motivated in large part by differences" with state banking authorities, "those differences do not warrant disapproval of the conversion application."

Mr. Heimann, who preceded Muriel Siebert as State Banking Superintendent, also asserted that he was satisfied that information needed for appropriate supervision would be available.

Company Reports

Britain

Reed International

Revenue

Profits

Per Share

Japan

Honda Motor

Revenue

Profits

Per Share

Merrill Downgrades Oils

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP-DJ) — Merrill Lynch's investment strategists think efforts to solve the country's productivity and energy problems are still the best path to investment profits, but they have sharply downgraded the role of oil stocks.

"The oil companies could end up becoming the utilities of the 1980s," says Richard Hoffman, Merrill Lynch's chief strategist. He foresees a period immediately ahead of negative cyclical influences on oil company earnings and a rising tide of governmental control.

In a strategy report to clients, Mr. Hoffman and Steven Resnick, associate strategist, are recommending that large-portfolio holders significantly de-emphasize domestic and international oils.

At year-end, international oils accounted for more than 10 percent of the total value of the Standard & Poor's 500 index and domestic oils more than 8 percent.

Reduction Recommended

The Merrill strategists are backing a reduction of oil holdings by portfolio managers to 2 percent in the international and 4 percent in the domestic.

The recommendation is controversial. Oil stocks have been among the New York market's best gainers in the past year and continue to draw recommendations from other analysts even though earnings gains generally are not expected to be as exceptional as those of 1979. Stock price indexes of domestic oils climbed 56 percent last year and international 26 percent. The oils accounted for nearly half the 12.3-percent gain of the S&P 500.

"What concerns us is the extent of error in oil earnings forecasts last year," says Mr. Hoffman. Those were errors of underestimating earnings "because the analysts didn't understand the leverage in oil profits," he adds. "The possibility this year is that estimated earnings may deteriorate more than expected as spot-oil prices begin to fall, refining margins come under pressure and chemical profits of the oil companies decline."

The Merrill strategists also believe that the industry will increasingly become "the tax collector of the 1980s."

"We are getting deregulation of oil prices on one hand but the government appears to be entwining the industry in a government-sponsored income-redistribution plan on the other," says Mr. Hoffman. That is how he sees the "windfall-profits" tax developing. "It is a kind of painless taxation by government and once it is on the books it will be relatively easy to increase."

He adds: "This tax is only the first skirmish in a long battle. Because oil has become a much larger share of the economy, government becomes more, rather than less, involved."

One of the near-term beneficiaries of this confrontation will be the oil drilling and oil-service companies "because the very defense of the oil companies put up — increased spending for exploration and development — means more business for these companies," he says. Thus, the Merrill recommendations include above-average holdings of oil-drilling and service stocks.

The Merrill strategists are also advising, as they have for some time, that institutional managers hold 20 percent of assets in reserve.

"At this time, the predominant evidence continues to indicate a potentially severe market decline in which credit-cyclical stocks, small high-technology capital-goods stocks and oil stocks would underperform," Mr. Hoffman says.

He also has reduced holdings of savings & loans, telephones, electric utilities, photography stocks and farm-equipment issues in the recommended portfolio. Drug, coal, gold, natural-gas pipeline and tobacco stocks as groups, and International Business Machines and Procter & Gamble, specifically, have above-average weight in the portfolio.

Wall Street Prices End Broadly Lower

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices retreated over a wide area today on heavy volume as traders rushed to take profits following a gloomy trade report and a sharp rise in the price of gold.

"Everyone has been waiting for a (price) correction and when it starts, nobody wants to be last in line," one analyst said.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 4.10 to 874.40 and declines led advances by about 1,031 to 514 as turnover quickened to 55.48 million shares.

Gold surged to \$702 an ounce in spot February trading on the New York Commodities Exchange, a gain of \$63 on the day, and firmed further in later cash trading. Spot silver was up about 50 cents.

The NYSE announced that Big Board volume in January exceeded 1 billion shares one hour after opening today, the first time trading in a single month topped the billion-share level.

January's average daily turnover through yesterday was 51.9 million shares, also a record. It was up sharply from the previous record of 37.5 million shares a day in August 1978, which also held the previous monthly record for total volume at 865,005 million shares.

Gold, silver and copper stocks rose in response to the higher price levels but recently strong defense, oil and computer shares retreated.

Trading in U.S. Steel was halted late in the day at 18½, unchanged, just after the company reported a \$561.7-million loss in the fourth quarter. The company said it had a pretax charge against fourth-quarter results of \$808.6 million, primarily for plant closures. The largest U.S. steel company said it would maintain its quarterly dividend at 40 cents.

Carling O'Keefe continued to rise, adding 7 to 84. Yesterday it denied rumors Rothman's of Pall Mall would increase its stake in Carling.

Stauffer Chemical lost one. It projected 1980 profits would be level with 1979's \$3.10 a share.

Companies increasing their quarterly dividends included Copperweld to 37 cents a share, Crawford & Co., which also declared a 50-percent stock dividend, to 18, General Steel Industries to 11, Kentucky Utilities to 53, Lee Enterprises to 21 and Nalco Chemicals to 40.

Stock splits were announced by Manufacturers Bank 4-for-3 and Noble Affiliates, 3-for-2.

U.S. Shaves '79 Deficit In Its Trade

But Month's Shortfall 2d Largest of Year

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 — The U.S. trade deficit last year was \$24.7 billion, the lowest in three years, the Commerce Department reported today.

The December trade deficit was \$3.08 billion compared with \$1.42 billion in November and was the largest since the \$3.1 billion of last January. Most of the increase came from imported oil. The volume of oil imports jumped 17 percent in December and the average price per barrel jumped from \$23.13 to \$24.80.

The year's deficit was still a substantial improvement from 1978's deficit of \$28.4 billion. The last time the United States ran a trade surplus was in 1975 — \$1.1 billion. In 1976 there was a deficit of \$5.9 billion; in 1977 a deficit of \$26.5 billion.

Exports last year totaled \$181.64 billion, an increase of 26.5 percent over the previous year, while imports totaled \$206.33 billion, an increase of 20 percent.

For the year, oil imports increased 2 percent by volume from 1978 to 3.03 billion barrels but rose 43.5 percent in value to \$36.73 billion.

Exports in December totaled \$16.79 billion. Imports totaled \$19.87 billion.

Beginning with the January trade figures due for release Feb. 28, the Commerce Department said it will initially release only the figures which include the costs of shipping and insuring imports. Under terms of a law passed in 1979, the department must release the so-called "CIF" figures at least 48 hours in advance of the figures which are now the most widely used measure of the U.S. merchandise trade balance.

In December, for example, the deficit including the costs of shipping and insuring imports amounted to \$4.24 billion. This represented a widening from \$2.52 billion on a CIF basis in November and made the deficit for the year \$37.29 billion.

Officials say the CIF basis for computing trade is used by most U.S. trading partners.

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EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

600,000,000 Luxembourg Francs
9 3/4% Bonds due 1988

Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg

Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.

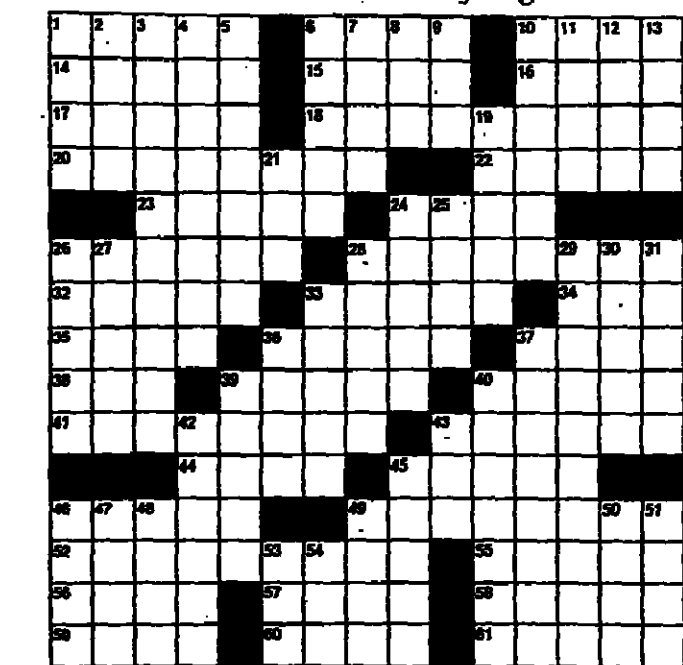
Caisse d'Epargne de l'Etat Luxembourg Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque

Banque Commerciale S.A. Banque de Suez-Luxembourg S.A. Crédit Lyonnais

January 29, 1980

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Skipped an apple
 - 6 Item once thought indivisible
 - 10 "Gigolo," 1930 song
 - 14 Soap plant
 - 15 "Begins at Forty"
 - 16 Inner Comb. form
 - 17 Egg maker
 - 18 Fortune breaker, possibly
 - 20 Carpenter's byproduct
 - 22 Lamb's specialty
 - 23 Filled with cargo
 - 24 Scotch and—
 - 25 Roof support
 - 26 "Pearl Harbor"
 - 27 Killed time
 - 33 Briar and cornucopia
 - 34 Salt Lake City athlete
 - 35 Sound of a sandbag hitting the ground
- DOWN**
- 1 Firm and Sawyer, e.g.
 - 2 Oriental nurse
 - 3 Fortune maker, possibly
 - 4 Promoted
 - 5 Ridiculed
 - 6 Straightened
 - 7 Containers for food, in Canberra
 - 8 Not on the job
 - 9 Brooks or Ott
 - 10 Flotsam's partner
 - 11 Exits
 - 12 Portico, Greek style
 - 13 Oscar's cousin
 - 14 Mosquito
 - 21 Tamid (Hebrew lamp)
 - 24 Plant part
 - 25 Straw in the wind
 - 26 Church services
 - 27 Kind of committee
 - 28 Lunar valley
 - 29 Fortune maker, possibly
 - 30 A day's march
 - 31 Splendid
 - 32 Sights in suburbia
 - 33 Dazzle
 - 37 Spiritualist, sometimes
 - 38 Goodbye, in Granada
 - 40 Italian ski resort
 - 42 Regard highly
 - 43 Pops
 - 45 Prefix with mime or graph
 - 46 J.E.C.'s title
 - 47 —majesty
 - 48 Recorded proceedings
 - 49 Larboard
 - 50 Alias or Robert of films
 - 51 Not as much
 - 52 Actor Erwin
 - 54 Free electron

Solution to Previous Puzzle

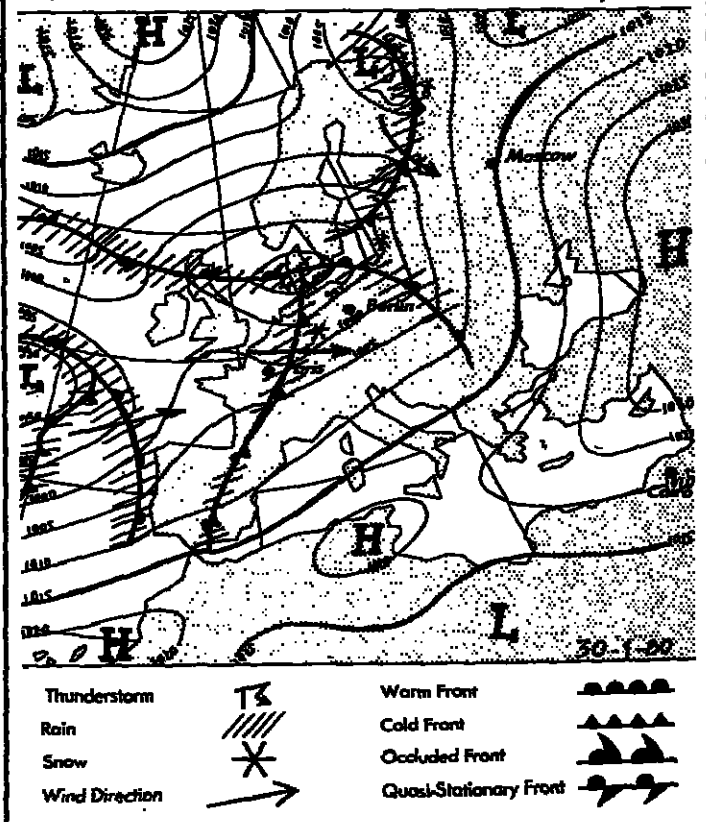
SEAR OLD ASTAR
ALIV POON STOR
LOAD POLA PANDA
CORRESEPPINE
SPORER DEAN
WED RESHIP
OBSIDE AMOS TOIT
LITTEBETTERIGER
ADAR LENT SHORT
NEGATIVE OLA
AAM BARNER
VUPVINGEACHINE
NURAL LIES LOGI
BAGIO LIES HELD
DINGER ROAD ORLY

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALBUQUERQUE	15	59	Foggy	MADRID	10	50	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	2	36	Rain	MIAMI	20	68	Cloudy
ANKARA	4	39	Fair	MILAN	4	39	Overcast
ATHENS	8	46	Fair	MONTREAL	-4	25	Fair
BELGRADE	11	52	Cloudy	MOSCOW	-20	-4	Snow
BERLIN	1	34	Overcast	MUNICH	-1	30	Foggy
BRUSSELS	-2	28	Foggy	NICE	13	55	Fair
BUCHAREST	-5	23	Foggy	OSLO	-1	30	Foggy
BUDAPEST	-3	25	Foggy	PARIS	4	40	Fair
CASABLANCA	1	34	N.A.	PRAGUE	-4	25	Snow
COPENHAGEN	-1	30	Snow	ROME	4	40	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Cloudy	SOFIA	10	50	Overcast
DUBLIN	8	46	Rain	STOCKHOLM	-3	25	Overcast
EDINBURGH	7	45	Foggy	TEHRAN	8	46	Cloudy
FLORENCE	2	36	Foggy	TEL AVIV	10	50	Overcast
FRANKFURT	2	36	Foggy	TOKYO	7	45	Overcast
GENEVA	4	39	Cloudy	TURIN	12	54	Overcast
HELSINKI	-7	19	Snow	VIENNA	-2	28	Snow
HOUSTON	17	63	Rain	WARSAW	-7	19	Foggy
ISTANBUL	17	63	Fair	WASHINGTON	3	37	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Fair	ZURICH	4	39	Cloudy
LISBON	12	54	Foggy				
LONDON	7	45	Foggy				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Wednesday



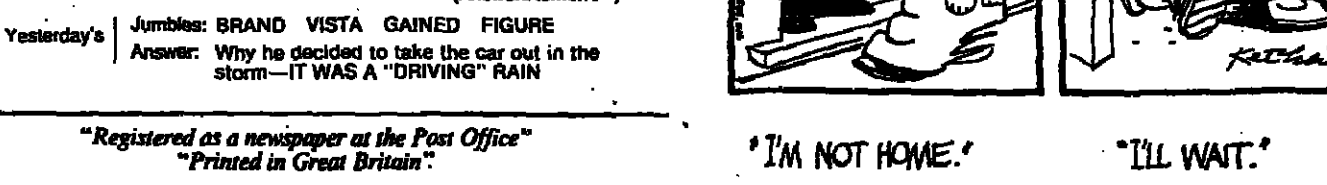
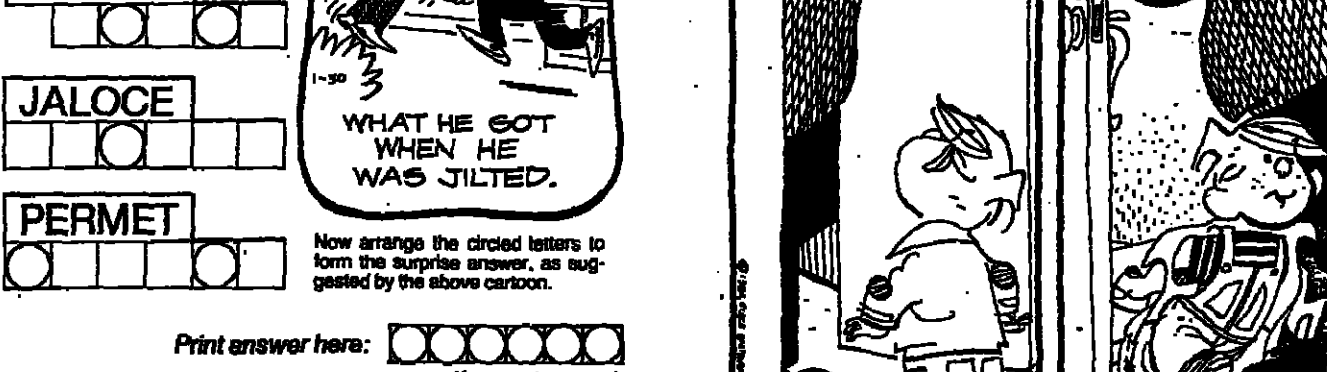
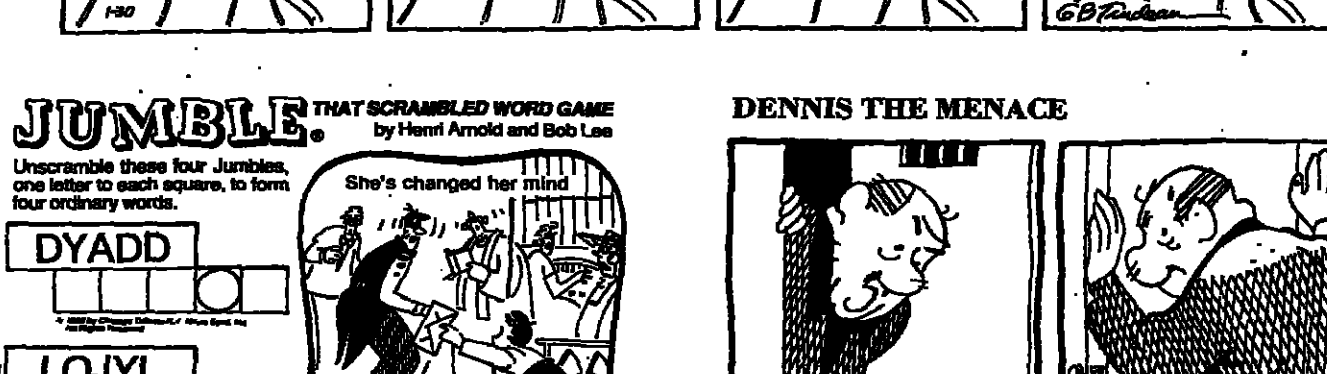
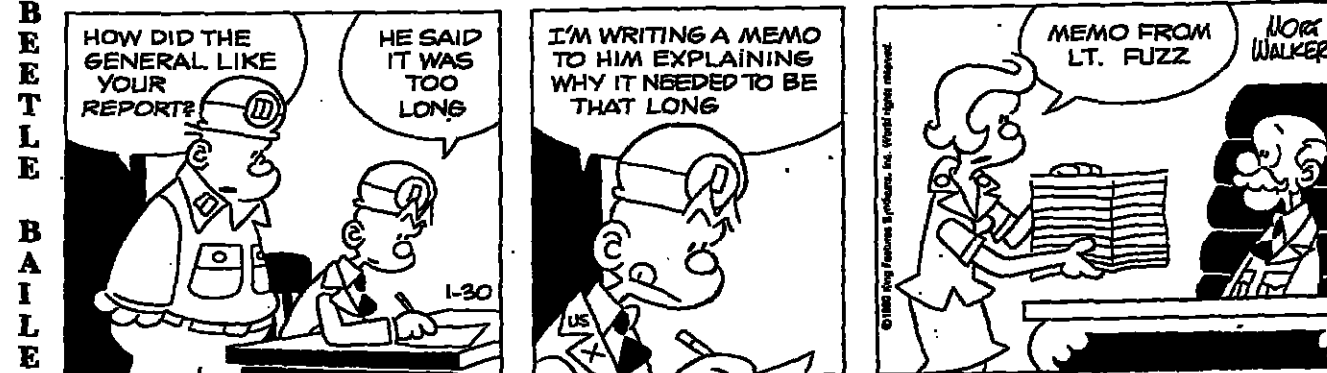
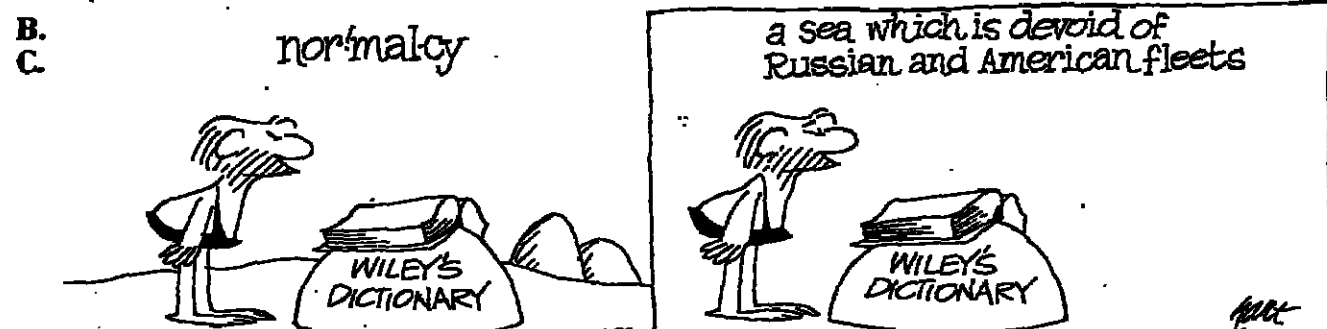
U.S. Police Chief Lays Down Law — His Fatties Are Buckling Down

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 29 (AP) — Thin is in, and nearly a quarter of the 77-member police force in this city of 38,000 are out — temporarily suspended without pay for being overweight.

Police Commission Chairman Sebastian Gallino said yesterday that 18 payless suspensions of from one to four days have been handed out in a crackdown on departmental flab. Four-day layoffs went to men 90 pounds or more overweight; most received a one-day suspension, the penalty for being about 20 pounds overweight.

"I'm trying to get them motivated to lose weight," said Police Chief Eugene Rame. He said the department's weightlifting equipment and sauna had not been getting much use.

"They could have done something more constructive, like mandatory physical workouts," said Jeffrey McLeod, president of the police union. He said the actions are "not much of a morale builder."



BOOKS

THE INCOMPLETE BOOK OF FAILURES

By Stephen Pile. Dutton. Paper. 167 pp. \$4.95.

THE BEST OF THE WORST

By Stan Lee. Harper & Row. Paper. Illustrated. 143 pp. \$4.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

PERHAPS it was to ward off the evil eye. Or maybe we wanted to set a standard against which anything at all would seem an improvement. Whatever the reason, it somehow seemed appropriate to send out the old decade and ring in the new on a note of defeat. So we took up Stephen Pile's "The Incomplete Book of Failures" and Stan Lee's "The Best of the Worst" and settled down to read in a purple funk.

Our spirits were immediately dampened by what Lee has done to a perfectly harmless idea. Gleaning from such sources as "The Guinness Book of World Records," "The People's Almanac," "The Book of Lists" and "many others, too expensive to mention," Lee and a cast of dozens have crowded their pages with old-time line cuts and one-paragraph items on everything from "The Worst Writer" to William Gold, an Australian who during an 18-year career has written 15 books without earning a dime for them — to "The Worst Domesday Predictions." Unhappily, the authors have insisted on topping each entry with a little wisecrack, and they are truly the worst. Sample: "The Worst Case of Romantic Rejection: When King Harold Graenska of Norway asked Queen Signid Storrad of Denmark for her hand in marriage, she had him put to death. Nothing wisy-wasy about that, gals."

But when we turned to Stephen Pile's "The Incomplete Book of Failures," our mood brightened. It was the very first entry, about Thomas Nuttall, "the least successful explorer," that did the trick. "Thomas Nuttall (1786-1859) was a pioneer botanist whose main field of study was the flora of remote parts of Northwest America. As an explorer, however, his work was characterized by the fact that he was almost permanently lost. During his expedition of 1812 his colleagues frequently had to light beacons in the evening to help him find his way back to camp."

"One night he completely failed to return and a search party was sent out. As it approached him in the darkness, Nuttall assumed they were Indians and tried to escape. The annoyed rescuers pursued him for three days through bush and river until he accidentally wandered back into camp. On another occasion, Nuttall was lost again and lay down exhausted. He looked so pathetic that a passing Indian, instead of scalping him, picked him up, carried him three miles to the river and paddled him home in a canoe."

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt
of the staff of The New York Times

Best Sellers

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Books on list are not necessarily current.

- FICION**
- 1 SMILEY'S PEOPLE, by John G. Galt
 - 2 THE EXECUTIONER, by Norman Mailer
 - 3 TRIPLE, by Ken Kesey
 - 4 MEMORIES OF AN AMERICAN DAY, by Vladimir E. Alexandrov
 - 5 SOPHIE'S CHOICE, by William Styron
 - 6 THE ESTABLISHED, by Irwin Shaw
 - 7 THE TOP OF THE MOUNTAIN, by Irwin Shaw
 - 8 THE DEAD ZONE, by Stephen King
 - 9 THE LAST ENEMY, by Mary Stewart
 - 10 MOVIEOLA, by Georges Simenon
 - 11 THE RIGHT STUFF, by Tom Wolfe
 - 12 AS FAR AWAY, by Robert Bly
 - 13 THE GREEN RIVER, by John McLeod
 - 14 PORTRAITS, by Cynthia Freeman
 - 15 OLD LOVE, by Isaac Bashevis Singer
- NONFICTION**
- 1 THE BREITEN, by Robert Woodward and Scott Armstrong
 - 2 AUNT ERMA'S COPE BOOK, by Erma Bomsted
 - 3 WHITE HOUSE YEARS, by Henry Kissinger
 - 4 THE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM, by Nathan Perlmutter with Peter H. Rabinowitz
 - 5 THE RIGHT STUFF, by Tom Wolfe
 - 6 CRUEL SHOES, by Susan Martin
 - 7 THE RIGHT STUFF, by Tom Wolfe
 - 8 THE AMERICANS, by Albert J. Isaacs
 - 9 ANATOMY OF AN ILLNESS, by Norman Cousins
 - 10 SERPENTINE, by Thomas M. Pryor
 - 11 SYLVIA PORTER'S NEW MONEY BOOK FOR THE 80s, by Sylvia Porter
 - 12 FEED YOUR KIDS RIGHT, by London Smith
 - 13 HOW YOU CAN BECOME FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT BY INVESTING IN REAL ESTATE, by Albert J. Isaacs
 - 14 WITH NO APOLOGIES, by Barry Goldwater
 - 15 CONNECTIONS, by John G. Galt

BRIDGE

By Alan

ON the diagrammed deal, North-South arrived in four hearts after East had opened a borderline hand and South had made a take-out double. North drove the bidding to game via a cue-bid of two clubs, the only forcing action available to him.

The bad trump break would have sufficed to defeat the contract, but luckily for South, West made the normal lead of a club. Unfortunately for West, East's club suit was as bad as it could possibly be and the lead presented South with a crucial trick.

The lead rode around to the queen. East playing the ten, and

When the last spade was thrown the club nine and my diamond nine were the only cards left in the hand. The position was now this:

West came in for some in the post-mortem, for he had confused the issue by disposing of the club king card he was known to have preserving the nine.

Finally, a Defender of Football Violence: Deacon Jones, the Inventor of the Sack

By Bob Oates

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 29 (LAT) — As a 1960s defensive end with the Los Angeles Rams of the National Football League, Deacon Jones was the player who changed fan's perception of the game. Before Jones, the entertainment provided by offensive players — the flashy runners, the grace-receivers, the artistic quarterbacks — was the main attraction.

Starting with Jones, another id of football player — the fast, tough, mobile defensive lineman — man who hunts quarterbacks has also been widely recognized and applauded. And this winter the applause Jones has received with his action last weekend to the pro football Hall of Fame.

"I'm thrilled and proud to be in it group," Jones said. "The all of Fame is the goal of every player. As a player, actually, I'd two main goals — and I'm happy to say I reached the other one, too. I wanted to come out of football without a zipper."

Medical Terminology

A "zipper" is an NFL player's m for the stitch marks in a surgical area, usually the knee. "I can run and walk today as autifully as the day I was 21 years old," said Jones, now 41. "I've all my original cartilages and aments. Of the old pros I know, out of 10 are wearing a zipper. I came out totally unmarked."

It was the way he approached his 14-year NFL career that kept him in robust good health, Jones said, adding:

"I practiced the way I played — out. During the off-season I worked on my legs all the time d during the season I moved em all the time. My style was to stantly shift into high gear whenever they blew the whistle — practice or in games — includ-

ing exhibition games and even those awful losers' bowl games we played a couple of times after the season. I was the MVP of both losers' bowls.

"In my opinion, it's the station-ary targets that get cut up. The reason I never had a football injury, in my opinion, was because I was always moving faster than everybody else around me."

In his Los Angeles years from 1961 to 1971, Jones (6-foot-5-inch, 250 pounds) began as rookie of the year and thereafter made all-pro and the Pro Bowl most of the time. Born in Easton, Pa., a graduate of South Carolina State College, a bright, flamboyant, outspoken, continuing student of football, Jones lives in Los Angeles with his wife Irene.

As an executive for Miller Brands, Inc., Jones works with boys' clubs and community groups throughout the year.

Special Honor for 22

He is, of course, just one of the many thousands who have played pro football — 106 of whom are now in the Hall of Fame, including 22 who made it in the first year of their eligibility (after 5 inactive seasons). Jones, one of those 22, was elected with Bob Lilly of Dallas, Jim Otto of Oakland and Herb Adderley of Green Bay.

His Hall of Fame nomination is in a sense the natural culmination of a career that Jones dedicated to the proposition that defensive linemen were as important as quarterbacks and deserving of at least as much attention.

"When I first came up," he said, "defensive linemen were dull as hell. Some were great performers, but nobody knew who they were. I set out to change all that."

"I began by giving myself a nickname," he says. "There were 10 pages of Joneses in the phone book when I came to town and 15 or 20 of them had my name, David Jones. So I changed it to Deacon Jones."

Why Deacon?

"Football is a violent world and Deacon has a religious connotation. I thought a name like that would be remembered."

How does one go about giving oneself a nickname?

"When a player reports to training camp, they give him an autobiographical form to fill out. Where it says print your name, I printed Deacon Jones."

That does have a nice ring.

"I thought so. Anyway, it was a necessary first step."

What was your second step?

"As a young man, the thing I did best was tackle the passer behind the line of scrimmage. But to this very day, I've never read a newspaper headline that said: 'Jones Tackles Unites Behind Line of Scrimmage Four Times.' We needed a new word. I gave it some thought and started talking about sacking the quarterback. I'd say I had five sacks today."

It's an expressive term.

"Beautiful, isn't it? To sack a guy is to fire him, get rid of him. Or bag him, wrap him in a bag. Or you sack a city — devastate it. 'Deacon Jones Sacks Unites Five Times.' The word is so short you can even get Deacon in front of Jones."

These things are cosmetic changes. What substantive changes do you think you made in the game?

"I was the first at my position to go all out, sideline to sideline, on every play. The great ones in the old days, guys like Les Bingaman and Big Daddy Lipscomb, sat in one place and waited for the play to come to them. That's the way they were coached. But what do football fans say about a quarterback who just sits in the pocket?"

They say he's not very exciting.

"Exactly. Mobility is what makes a football player exciting. So I made myself mobile as hell. The idea was to make a defensive end so interesting, people would buy tickets to see him the way they go to see running backs and passers. Probably my biggest contribution was the head slap."

How do you define that?

"Charging with the ball, your first move is to slap the blocker's helmet. The object is to get a step on him rushing the passer. The best blocker I ever went against was on my own team, Charlie Cowan, and he helped me work it out. For years we practiced a half hour after every practice. And I still feel the head slap was one of the most creative things ever brought into defensive football."

What do you have to say to the new NFL rule making it illegal?

"The bitches won out. George Hales was the first to bitch about it, then everybody. The head slap isn't injurious. I used to slap Charlie Cowan around a half hour a day — and he lasted 15 years as the best offensive tackle in the game. The offensive coaches just couldn't think of a way to handle it except by changing the rules."

But isn't it true that the head slap injected an unnecessary bit of violence into football?

"I disagree with that totally. You can't find anyone it ever hurt. If you're looking for something to outlaw that hurts people, take AstroTurf. You catch a cleat in a seam, or just fall on AstroTurf, and your career is over. So why don't they legislate against that? As far as head slaps, football is a tough sport and it should be played tough."

Most people believe football was getting too violent in the 1970s. Isn't that why they changed the rules?

"They changed the rules for

one reason only — to help the offense. The offensive coaches weren't creative enough to think of anything constructive, so they hollered for rules changes, and the NFL gave in."

What should pro football be?

"My idea of the game is civilized violence. I'm against cheap shots. You should play clean and shoot square. But with those as the ground rules, it should be a game of violence. I saw it as a game of intimidation. Blood and guts. Somebody's gotta bleed. If you play the game right you can protect yourself from serious harm — I protected myself for 14 years. The thing that troubles me is that we live in a soft country that's getting softer all the time. And I think football stands for the tough, physical things men can still do if they put their minds and backs to it and condition themselves properly."

Deacon Jones

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The Soccer Scene

Youth for Sale, of Course

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, Jan. 29 (IHT) — The procurement of gifted schoolboys through illegal payments to parents has always been, probably will always remain, a heavy old chestnut. The fact that Manchester United, an institution in the world of club soccer, was accused of this and other corruptions in a television program last night is surprising mainly in that it brings rumor to the surface.

Since the chief constable of Manchester is expected to view a recording of the Granada television documentary, "The Man Who Bought United," it is prudent to confine our words about the club strictly to an outline of the program. It centered on Louis Edwards, the Manchester United chairman, whose family owns 74 per cent of the club shares and who, the program alleged, dealt irregularly to purchase that controlling interest.

Secret Taping

The program contained a telephone conversation between Edwards and a son of a former shareholder, a conversation that Edwards did not know was being taped.

It also claimed that Edwards' meat business bribed council officials in order to get trade. It interviewed a former schoolboy player who joined the club, and named schoolboy internationals said to have been involved in cash payments in 1962. Payments to parents were, according to the program, made out of a special account funded by false expense claims.

The allegations not only are a matter for the police but also, in the case of inducements to parents of schoolboys, infringe soccer regulations. If they were proven, Manchester United could be expelled from the football league. Edwards, 65, joined the Manchester board after the Munich air disaster, which destroyed one of the finest teams Europe as well as Manchester had ever seen.

No more ought to be said here in relation to Manchester United, except to emphasize that it is no ordinary club.

Many Left Out

Partly through the phenomenal success of the former Busby Banes — the young teams put together by Sir Matt Busby, now a director — and partly because of the extraordinary sympathy aroused by that air crash in 1958, the club draws crowds in excess of 50,000 and closes its gates quite often on thousands more.

And this support is far from parochial: United supporters' clubs send busloads of spectators from 150 locations the length and breadth of the British Isles and Ireland, and there are also passionate groups of fans around Europe and South America. It is a shrine of the soccer world.

Without in any way presuming knowledge about the Manchester situation, it is worthwhile to sketch in the commonplace backcloth of inducements to parents of talented boys.

Where poverty exists, it exists on a grand scale; in countries like Brazil it is perhaps understandable that a family should "sell" a son in order to feed or clothe his brothers or sisters. There, the boy is going to be lifted out of his hopelessness, to be

materially enriched at least while his promise holds.

True, he may be sacrificing something of his boyhood, of his family embodiment, but it is human nature to want to taste, even briefly, the "good" things money can buy. The sadness, of course, comes with the rejection when this breaks down, or as some of the great Brazilian players discovered, with the inability to cope with or hold onto fortunes made, but again, was life any better in the shanties from which they were plucked?

However, in our society in Britain, we too have a rampant situation of bribery for schoolboy talent. And while the poverty is relative compared to the Brazilian shanty, greed is all around.

Clubs on the second tier of wealth, even average first-division clubs, will tell you privately that they know it is no use their pursuing a schoolboy internationally, they cannot complete financially. The system of "dipping" is rife, and many a state-owned council house has been refitted with wall-to-wall carpeting or a color television set, the odd poor man put behind the wheel of a spanking new car in exchange for his son's signature.

What is wrong with that? Purely and simply this: That if a boy of 11 or 12 finds himself hawked to the highest bidder of undercover payments, what chance has he got of developing either a healthy interest in his education or of playing a straight financial game when his own turn comes to negotiate? Is it any wonder that the modern player

flouts his contract and looks for the backhand wherever he moves?

You can broaden the position to the Italian bribery allegations we wrote about a week ago, and which within days were compounded by a new Italian scandal involving players of Juventus, A.C. Milan and Lazio of Rome who are being investigated over illegal betting and fixed results.

Pushed at Home

Or you can narrow the issue down to one boy in the Midlands of England who, at age 14, was said to be pursued by over a dozen leading clubs. I checked that out with a leading scout who lives on the boy's doorstep and he said: "A nonentity. The lad's father was putting the stories about, hoping to panic a big club into signing him so he could get a job as a scout with the same club. The fact is the boy couldn't play. What life has that kid got ahead of him but failure?"

An extreme case, maybe, but it illustrates the morals not only of some clubs, but of parents. Another kind of moral situation is the sacking fever. Last Saturday, Ian Greaves, a former Manchester United player who had managed Bolton Wanderers up from division two, uttered what turns out to be the prediction of the month when he said: "January is a sacking month."

Two days later, on Jan. 28, Greaves became the first manager of the month to be fired. His team is bottom of the division and failure, like potential, has its price.

Tennis Again Shows Its Authority Crisis

By Neil Arndur

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (NYT) — After the recent Grand Prix Masters tennis tournament at Madison Square Garden, controversy continues over officiating and the behavior of top-ranking pros.

"Not a man goes by when there is not a squabble," Jimmy Connors said of the officiating problems. Four calls were corrected or overruled during Connors' semifinal loss to Vitas Gerulaitis. In the Connors-Bjorn Borg match, Joe Bereman, a linesman, described the verbal abuse he received from Connors several times during the match as "the worst in 20 years in the game."

A few weeks ago John Sadri was fined \$250 twice for obscene gestures, foul language and other incidents during the Australian Open. In London recently, Nastase again provoked problems for officials during a match in a world doubles tournament.

Heart of the Problem

"He should have been kicked off the court after the first set," Harry Targett, the chief umpire, said of Nastase. "The trouble is the authority of umpires has been whittled away over the years, and until it is restored this sort of behavior will continue."

On-court outbursts could be prevented if referees and umpires had greater authority, tournament officials emphasize. But, say Connors and others, they already have too much power in pro tennis and are too inconsistent.

Should a central agency be set up to govern officiating at tennis tournaments?

Tennis is the only major sport in which many referees and umpires remain unsalaried volunteers. (Umpires include chair umpires and linesmen.) At the Masters, Ray Benton, the tournament director, negotiated a new contract with the Eastern Tennis Umpires Association for the 20 matches during the five-day event. The fee was \$3,800, with a full complement of 12 officials for each match.

At last summer's U.S. Open, which offered \$563,000 in prize money, the 170 officials were paid \$27.50 a day for each tournament day worked. However, the traditional reimbursement at many tournaments remains a free meal, drink and a taxi home.

I umpired for 20 years and never received a penny of expense money until I went to the U.S. Open," said Robert Rockwell of Bloomington, Minn., chairman of the umpires committee for the U.S. Tennis Association.

Some umpires, such as Frank Hammond of New York and Mike Blanchard of Phoenix, who officiated the controversial John McEnroe-Nastase match at the U.S. Open last summer, travel regularly on the tour.

Others are semipro who can afford to travel but would like reimbursement, Rockwell noted. The third and largest group of umpires

are the volunteers who work at the sectional and local level for love of the game.

"How do you structure something like this?" Rockwell said. "It's very difficult."

Case for Central Agency

The core of such an agency has already been formed. A system exists within the Men's International Professional Tennis Council to govern officiating, according to Doug Tkachuk, executive assistant of the Association of Tennis Professionals. It was used in 89 of the 91 Grand Prix tournaments last year (the exceptions were Wimbledon and the U.S. Open) and was successful, he said. Under the system, "supervisors" who are salaried work the tournaments and are the final authorities in any disputes between players and umpires.

If all tournaments adhered to this system, Tkachuk said, the players would respect the officials more, and thus problems could be minimized. Supervisors were assigned to the Masters and worked each match.

Five supervisors are employed on the tour, Tkachuk said, and several part-timers will be hired this year. Last May the supervisors conducted an umpires' school in Dallas and certified 30 Grand Prix officials. A similar school in Europe last fall certified 22, and several more schools were held in the United States.

Case Against Central Agency

Umpires and linesmen are poorly paid, relative to the prize money on the tour, and thus receive no respect from the players, critics agree. Although players want consistency and quality officiating, they refuse to pay for it.

"I believe in the ultimate," Rockwell said. "But it's not here now, regardless of what Tkachuk or the council says. The promoters and players

